FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 MAY 1984

Lebanon

Cabinet Meeting — President Amin al-Jumayyil chaired the first Cabinet session at the presidential summer residence in Bikfayya on 10 May, Beirut radio announced. Interior Minister 'Abdallah ar-Rasi was not present. Speaking to newsmen after the morning session, Prime Minister Rashid Karami indicated that there were no problems and that discussions were "very positive," the radio reported. In a statement broadcast by the radio following the afternoon session, Karami reported that the Cabinet dealt with all aspects of the Lebanese crisis and indicated that a number of decisions had been made, including the appointment of Joseph Skaff as acting minister of information, approving the "jurisdiction" of Nabih Birri, minister of state for southern Lebanon affairs and reconstruction, and the formation of a committee to prepare the government statement.

Military/Security Situation — Israeli gunboats opened fire in the direction of Ad-Damur, Al-Mushrif, and Radio Orient, Beirut radio reported. In a separate development, Ihdin radio claimed that Israeli forces in western Al-Biqa' were observed digging trenches and bringing in "iron bridges."

Libya

Reaction to Tripoli Attack — "Angry" demonstrations were held in most Libyan cities calling for the execution of the "terrorists" "trained in Britain, America, and Sudan" who were involved in the attack on Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's residence in Tripoli and calling for pursuit and "elimination" of those responsible "wherever they exist," Tripoli radio announced. The demonstrators also called for the overthrow of Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri's regime and expressed readiness to carry out the "death order" against it.

Demonstrators in Banghazi proclaimed the death sentence for all "terrorist traitors" as well as those who cooperate with them, and stated that the "sons of the Libyan Arab People" would be turned into "suicide squads" to "liquidate" the enemies of the revolution anywhere they went in the world, according to a further Tripoli report. The demonstrators warned "reactionary Arab regimes" which harbor the "stray dogs" that they will not "escape punishment." They stated that the United States and Britain were guilty of protecting the perpetrators and pledged to destroy the two countries' interests in the Arab homeland and to support liberation movements that oppose them.

The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison cited "confessions and evidence" proving that Tunisian territory had been used for anti-Libyan "terrorist activity" and warned of the "grave danger" to which relations might be exposed, according to a statement issued by the Bureau and carried by JANA.

In a related report, a "responsible source" in the Sudanese Foreign Ministry denied Libyan claims of involvement in the recent attack, characterizing them as an attempt to divert attention from the rising domestic opposition to the Libyan regime, SUNA disclosed. A spokesman for the National Front for the Salvation of Libya denied receiving training in Sudan or Britain, claiming that the front was based in Libya, according to Omdurman radio. He also threatened more attacks on Al-Qadhdhafi.

Velayati Visit — Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati arrived in Tripoli bearing a message from President 'Ali Khamene'i to Al-Qadhdhafi, Tehran radio announced. He was greeted by Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki. In a statement following his arrival, Velayati indicated that the purpose of his visit was to stress Iran's "absolute support" for Libya in its fight against the "hostile plots" of "imperialism and Zionism," Tripoli radio reported.

Syria

Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu arrived in Damascus for a "cordial" visit, Damascus radio announced. Ceausescu held talks on bilateral relations with President al-Asad and Syrian officials at the guest palace, Damascus television reported.

Iran-Iraq War

"Chemical Gas" Attack — Iraq used "chemical gas" in the Majnun region on 8 May, according to a military communique broadcast by Tehran radio.

Khark "Siege" — Iraq's "siege" of Khark Island has proved "highly effective," INA asserted. An "oil source" close to OPEC cited by the agency claimed that shipping firms were reluctant to send their tankers to the region and that Iranian oil exports had declined in a "tangible way" as a result.

PLO Affairs

Fatah Delegation to USSR — A Fatah Central Committee delegation will visit the Soviet Union on 16 May, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf stated in remarks reported by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio.

Fatah-Syrian Reconciliation — A joint Algerian-PDRY delegation will begin contacts with the Syrian leadership and the Fatah Central Committee in "the next few days" to resolve differences between the two sides, KUNA disclosed, citing a spokesman for the PFLP-DFLP Joint Command.

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'Arafat Makes Kuwait Stopover, Reviews PRC Visit

LD101407 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1250 GMT 10 May 84

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 10 May (KUNA) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat made a stopover in Kuwait today before continuing his journey to Athens and then to Tunis. 'Arafat arrived from Dhaka, Bangladesh, where he paid a brief visit, during which he conducted talks with the chief martial law administrator, Lieutenant General Mohammad Hussain Ershad, and with UAE President Zayid ibn Shaykh al Nahayyan. 'Arafat described the results of his visits to Beijing, Pyongyang,and Dhaka as successful, particularly the 3-day talks he held with Chinese leaders. He said that all Arab and international issues were reviewed at this meeting and that the Chinese leadership, as always, asserted its firm and constant stance toward the just Palestinian question and the PLO. 'Arafat said that the Chinese leadership briefed him on the results of talks held between the leadership and American President Reagan connected with the Palestinian question and with the Chinese stance, which was conveyed to Reagan with regard to the Palestinian question and the PLO.

He said that the talks also covered a number of important issues, including the Iraqi-Iranian war, in view of its threat not just to the Gulf region, but also to all Third World countries. He explained that Palestinian-Chinese bilateral issues were also discussed.

As to the possibility of holding Palestinian contacts with the new Lebanese Government, 'Arafat said that such contacts will take place at the appropriate time, particularly because the Palestinians are experiencing difficult conditions under the abnormal laws which were enacted after our departure from Beirut and under the conditions of what is taking place against the Palestinians and are being harassed with regard to all things affecting their lives. He pointed out that the PLO office in Beirut is still open, but its activity has been affected because of the events, just like the scores of embassies in the capital.

Replying to another question about the likelihood of convening the PNC — parliament in exile — and the calls for postponing it, he said there is a desire to convene the Council at the end of this month, as is known. It would be accompanied by a popular conference that would include various functionaries, representatives of the Palestinian people, popular organizations, and representatives of Palestinian communities wherever they are.

'Arafat said we are about to contact our Algerian brothers inregard to the popular conference and inquire about the technical resources needed to receive such a large number of people, in addition to PNC members. 'Arafat asserted that there is no disagreement between the detachments of the Palestinian resistance, but added: "He who raises a weapon against his own people has no place in the revolution and has been rejected by our people. They will not forgive him." Replying to a question on a Palestinian Arab coordination with Egypt, in regard to its recent plan to end the Iraqi-Iranian war, he said one of the points on the agenda of the Islamic Good Offices Committee was the Egyptian plan and the replies received in this connection from the parties concerned. 'Arafat has continued his journey to the Greek capital.

'Arafat Talks With Bangladesh President

JN101759 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 10 May 84

[Excerpts] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has held a round of talks with Bangladesh President General Hussain Mohammad Ershad. The talks dealt with issues of mutual concern on both the Arab and international levels, as well as the latest developments in the Palestinian question. Abu 'Ammar arrived in Bangladesh yesterday on an official visit at the invitation of the Bangladesh president. Following Abu 'Ammar's arrival, the Bangladesh foreign minister visited him and his delegation at the Guest Palace. During the meeting, they exchanged views on a number of issues of mutual concern. The Bangladesh foreign minister expressed his country's unlimited support for the Palestinian people's just struggle under the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative.

Later, Abu 'Ammar attended a graduation ceremony for a group from the Bangladesh Armed Forces. He was very warmly received at the ceremony. During this ceremony, the general military governor of Dhaka delivered a speech welcoming Brother Abu 'Ammar. He expressed the Bangladesh people's firm stands in support of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. Abu 'Ammar made a speech in which he affirmed the cohesion between the Palestinian and Bangladesh peoples that has been baptized with blood. He emphasized that the war is long and that more blood is required in order to liberate Jerusalem. He reviewed the battles which the Palestinian revolution waged in defense of Isalmic holy shrines and in defense of the honor of both the Arab and Islamic nations. He thanked the Bangladesh people, government, and president for supporting the Palestinian people's struggle. At the end of the ceremony, Abu 'Ammar was bade farewell with the same warmth with which he was received.

'Arafat Arrives in Athens for PASOK Congress

NC101829 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat arrived a short while ago in Athens on a special flight. He will attend and address the PASOK congress. The Palestinian leader was received at Ellinikon Airport by Alternate Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias, Public Order Minister Ioannis Skoularikis, and Arab ambassadors in Athens.

Romania's Ceausescu Confers With PNC Speaker

JN111154 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] A meeting was held this morning between Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum in the presence of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. The two sides reviewed the situation in the Palestinian arena and the Middle East. President Ceausescu emphasized Romania's support for the PLO and its great concern for its unity. He also stressed his country's support for the Palestinian people's struggle to restore their rights, foremost being their right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent

Palestinian state on the soil of Palestine. He also asserted the need to hold an international conference under UN sponsorship attended by all parties to the conflict, including the PLO, which is the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, as well as the Soviet Union and the United States. He also indicated the need to establish strong relations between the PLO and Syria. WAFA has learned that the Romanian president has invited Brother al-Fahum to visit Romania at the head of a delegation representing all the resistance factions.

Hawatimah Meets Bendjedid, Leaves Algiers

LD101016 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Algiers, 10 May (APS) — Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front, left Algeria yesterday afternoon. During his stay in Algeria he was received by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN Party. He also had talks with Mohamed ash-Sharif Mis'adiyah, official of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee. Hawatimah was seen off by Sadiq Zuwatin, member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee on Foreign Relations. It is worth mentioning that Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] and Ibrahim Muhsin left Algeria on Tuesday.

Spokesman Says Algeria, PDRY To Begin Mediation

LD101547 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Damascus, 10 May (KUNA) — A spokesman for the joint leadership of the PFLP and the DFLP [Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine] said a joint delegation in Algeria and Democratic Yemen will begin contacts with the Syrian leadership and the Fatah Central Committee in the next few days to resolve the differences between the two sides within the framework of a joint initiative by the two countries. Agreement has already been reached on such a basis in an initiative between a delegation from the DFLP, led by the front's secretary general, Nayif Hawatimah, and responsible Algerian officials during the visit of the front's delegation to Algeria last week. On the other hand, the spokesman said that Hawatimah — currently on a visit to Moscow — will concentrate his talks with the Soviet leadership on the possibility of convening an international conference in order to solve the Palestinian question. These talks will also deal with efforts to restore PLO unity in accordance with the Aden and the Soviet initiatives.

More on Al-Wazir, Khalaf Tunis News Conference

JN101903 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Brothers Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, and Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee, expressed their hope that the parties in the second session of the Palestinian dialogue will achieve results that will strengthen the march of rebuilding Palestinian national unity. In a news conference they held in Tunis before leaving for Algiers, they said that the Fatah Central Committee hopes that the dialogue that will be held in Algiers on Saturday will result in reorganizing the Palestinian arena and restoring the unity of Palestinian struggle. Abu Jihad said that the coming round of talks will be restricted to drawing the broad outlines of the Palestinian political and organizational program, in order to set a date for convening the next PNC session. In another development, Abu Iyad described the Libyan regime's claims that Fatah elements participated in the incidents that took place the day before yesterday in the Libyan capital as a joke that does not deserve to be replied to. He added, in the joint news conference with Abu Jihad, that the Libyan regime is currently passing through an internal crisis. It is trying to raise accusations against others in order to escape from this crisis, and, consequently, to export such crises. He said that this attempt by the Libyan regime aims to drive a wedge between the PLO and the Tunisian Government. Abu Iyad categorically denied that Fatah had any connection with what took place in Tripoli, affirming that the PLO respects Tunisia and its territories and will not create circumstances in this land that would make differences with any Arab regime. Abu Iyad said that the Fatah Central Committee held a meeting yesterday in which it quickly discussed this topic. Its basic topic of discussion was the Palestinian issues and the future of the dialogue among the Palestinian organizations.

Concerning the Palestinian dialogue, Abu Iyad said that what has been accomplished so far in this regard represents a large stride on the path. He noted that the second session of this dialogue will be held in Algiers this Saturday. The Fatah movement's delegation will be led by Brother Abu Jihad and will be comprised of Brothers Abu al-Hawl [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid] and Hani al-Hassan. Abu Iyad described the dialogue as positive and said that it has dealt with developments in the Palestinian situation. He noted that the second session will complete the discussions of all topics in the Palestinian arena. He emphasized that the Palestinian organizations are determined to come out from the next session of dialogue with good tidings about Palestinian national unity.

Abu Iyad said that a delegation representing the Fatah Central Committee will leave for Moscow on 16 May 1984. The delegation will be comprised of Brothers Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], Abu as-Sa'id [Khalid al-Hasan], and Abu Iyad. He added that the visit will be extraordinary, particularly since the USSR has always supported the PLO and Palestinian legitimacy and did not respond to the calls of disssidence and division. He reiterated that Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] will visit Moscow following the delegation's visit in order for the Palestinian-Soviet dialogue to take place on all levels.

Concerning the holding of a popular Palestinian conference, Abu Iyad said that the Fatah movement was the first party to propose that this conference be convened, providing that it will be held side by side with the PNC session and not in place of it. He added that when this conference is held, it will strengthen the PLO's legitimacy to the world, particularly since this legitimacy has become a topic of discussion following the Tripoli incidents in Lebanon. Abu Iyad said that the Palestinian organizations will discuss holding this conference during their coming dialogue and will specify its date and venue.

KUWAIT

Briefs:

Outgoing Fareast Ambassador— Tokyo, May 9 (KUNA) —Kuwait's ambassador to Japan, Ahmad Ghayth, left Tokyo today on his way to Jakarta to bid farewell to top Indonesian leaders as his mission is drawing closer. Ghayth is leaving Japan during July after a seven-year service. He is also accredited to Australia and South Korea. Ghayth is due to meet Indonesian President Suharto and other top Indonesian leaders during a one-week trip to Jakarta. [Text][Kuwait KUNA in English 1022 GMT 9 May 84 LD]

OMAN

Two British-Manufactured Warships Arrive

GF101726 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 May 84

[Excerpt] Mr Hasan ibn Ihsan ibn Nasib, Defense Ministry under secretary and assitant chief of staff, witnessed a large-scale ceremony which took place this morning at the Sultan ibn Ahmad Navy Base in Muscat, on the occasion of the arrival of the two Omani rocket-launching warships *Ash-Sharqiyah* and *Al-Batinah* which were commissioned in the Omani Navy. The two ships were recently manufactured in the United Kingdom. An official ceremony was held for the two ships on their arrival at the Sultan ibn Ahmad Navy Base this morning, in which a number of warships belonging to the sultan of Oman's navy with their complete crew and armament participated. The ceremony was attended by the commander in chief of the sultan of Oman's navy, the base commander and its officers, a number of the officers on the sultan's Armed Forces, the families of the crew of the two new ships, a group of citizens, and schoolchildren.

QATAR

Briefs

Ambassador's Credentials Received — His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari deputy amir and heir apparent, received today copies of the credentials of Charles Munyakayanza, (Ibrahim Manguna), and Sir Allen Dewana Brown, the new Rwandan, Burundi, and Australian ambassadors respectively to Qatar. [Manama WAKH in Arabic 1400 GMT 1 May 84 GF]

Ambassador Leaving Italy — Rome, 5 May (QNA) — The Italian foreign minister received Mr Hamad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Kawwari on the occasion of terminating his mission as the Qatari ambassador to Italy. [Doha QNA in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 May 84 GF]

SAUDI ARABIA

Ozal Stops Over in Riyadh on Way to Pakistan

TA110928 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and the delegation accompanying him stopped over in Saudi Arabia on their way to Pakistan. Ozal was received in Riyadh by Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. According to a report by Turkish radio and television correspondents Ahmet Cetingili, Metin Balci, and Mesut Mescan from Riyadh a moment ago, Ozal and the crown prince met at the airport for talks. Later Ozal and the delegation accompanying him left for Islambad, the capital of Pakistan.

Briefs

Banquet for Qatari Ambassador— Jiddah, May 9, SPA — The Foreign Ministry hosted here last night a dinner in honour of out-going Qatari ambassador to the Kingdom 'Abd ar-Rahman al-'Attiyah on the expiry of his tenure of office. The banquet was attended by Foreign Ministry senior officials and heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the Kingdom. [Text] [Riyadh SPA in English 1200 GMT 9 May 84 LD]

UAE

President Meets With Yasir 'Arafat in Dhaka

GF101055 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received at 0830 UAE local time today Mr Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, who stopped in the Bangladesh capital on his way from China and Korea to Kuwait. A tripartite meeting was held in the VIP hall at Dhaka airport between his highness the president, Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad, and Mr Yasir 'Arafat. The meeting was attended by Umm al-Qaywayn ruler Shaykh Rashid ibn Ahmad al-Mu'alla. During the meeting, the latest developments in the Palestinian question at the Arab and international levels were discussed, in addition to current Islamic questions, foremost of which is preserving the Islamic and Arab character of holy Jerusalem. The meeting also discussed means to bolster Islamic solidarity and joint action, as well as what concerns Arabs and Muslims and serves their interests.

Labor Official Warns of Infiltration by Sea

GF110930 Doha QNA in Arabic 0645 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 May (QNA) — An official from the UAE Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs has warned against the danger of infiltration into the country, particularly by sea. Jasim al-'Addi, assistant director of the Labor Inspection Department at the ministry, has said that the phenomenon of infiltration increased considerably in the last period, during which the rate of infiltrators caught in every campaign organized by the depart-

ment rose by 50 percent. He added that this is due to the lack of tight control over the country's sea entry points. In a statement issued today, Al-'Addi called for tightening control over the country's entry points and over fishing boats and ferries which enter the country in order to prevent the unofficial entry of laborers. He called for stiff punishments for those who try to let such infiltrators enter the country for material gains. Ahmad al-Jumayri, under secretary at the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, has called for intensifying inspection campaigns all over the country to identify violating laborers, to put an end to infiltration attempts, and consequently, to put an end to the subsequent social, security, and economic problems they create.

AL-ITTIHAD Criticizes U.S. 'Ambitions' in Gulf

GF061642 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0722 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 May (WAM) — In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* criticized what was published by the U.S. newspaper *WASHINGTON POST*, saying that the United States has offered military aid to the Gulf countries in order to protect them from the "Iranian threat" because of the Gulf war developments. The paper stressed that the United States, represented by President Reagan's administration, is still seeking its illegitimate ambition to turn the Gulf into its protectorate once again, in order to rob its capabilities and seize its resources.

The newspaper expressed its astonishment at the slogans which the United States is raising under the name of Gulf protection in order to achieve its ambitions in the region, and said: "For many years our people in the Gulf and in the Arabian Peninsula have been hearing what the U.S. Administration and its envoys — who do not stop visiting the region — keep repeating, that the Soviet threat is coming and that you, the people of the Gulf, should place your necks and capabilities in our hands so that we can provide you protection, independence, and existence. However, years have passed without seeing Soviet ships striking at our towns, which are on the coasts of the Gulf, or gigantic planes destroying our resources and establishments.

The newspaper said: Usually protection is asked and not offered and we have not asked for any protection from Washington or others. It is true that we are countries which are small in number and ammunition, but we will never forget that we are an inseparable part of the great Arab nation which, when it uses its capabilities and when the time comes, can protect every inch of its territories from the ocean to the Gulf. In conclusion, *AL-ITTIHAD* pointed out what the president told the U.S. envoy, that his country has to change its policy in the Middle East if it wants to have Arab friends. The president said that the current threat to the Gulf is not a Soviet or an Iranian one, but an Israeli threat which is being supported and backed by the United States.

AL-KHALIJ Condemns Approval of Aid to Israel

GF110933 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0700 GMT 11 May 84

[Excerpts] Ash-Shariqah, 11 May (WAM) — In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* condemned the U.S. Congress' approval of the bill to allocate $250 million in aid to the Israeli enemy to finance production of the Israeli military aircraft, Lavi. The paper called on the Arab countries to move from the state of politically condemning the U.S. policy to real action and to take a serious stand to protect Arab rights. *AL-KHALIJ* said: In this approval, the United States has once again, as has been its custom, aided the Israeli enemy militarily. This stand is an implementation of the strategic U.S.-Israeli alliance which allows the United States to use the ports of occupied Palestine for military purposes to reach the Gulf region in times of crisis.

The newspaper asked: What new indications do the Arabs need so as to adopt a real and principled pan-Arab stand against the United States? It noted that all Arab countries always denounce the U.S. policy individually or through the Arab League, but they have not adopted any serious stand to protect the Arab rights which are being usurped by the Israeli enemy through full U.S. military and political aid. It is time for the Arab countries to clarify things and move to the stage of real action, if they are really serious about protecting the rights of the Arab people and safeguarding their dignity.

Briefs

New Iraqi Envoy — Abu Dhabi, 5 May (WAM) — The UAE Government has welcomed the nomination of Mr Taha Rajab 'Arim as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq to the UAE. Mr 'Arim, the former Iraqi ambassador, replaces Mr Sa'd 'Abd al-Majid al-Faysal, who has been transferred to the Iraqi Embassy in Moscow. [Text] [Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1250 GMT 5 May 84 GF]

PDRY

Briefs

Delegation Leaves for Cuba — Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, YSP Central Committee member and minister of installations, left for the Socialist Republic of Cuba leading a government delegation to participate in the 57th session of the socialist countries economic cooperation council which will begin on 14 May. The minister will also chair the PDRY side in the sixth session of the joint Yemeni-Cuban economic committee which will be held in Havana and will discuss the implementation of the fifth session held in Aden in May 1983, as well as matters concerning cooperation between the two countries. [Summary] [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 10 May 84 GF]

YAR

Al-Bashiri Holds Military Cooperation Talks in SFRY

For Belgrade and San'a' reportage on the visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdallah al-Bashiri, chief of staff and member of the Standing Committee, and his talks with Vice President of the Yugoslav Presidency Zarkovic on military cooperation between the two friendly and nonaligned countries, see the Yugoslavia section of the 10 May Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Official Regrets USSR Withdrawal From Olympics

NC102118 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 May 8

[Excerpt] 'Abd al-'Azim al-'Ashri, chairman of the Egyptian Olympic Committee, has expressed his regret over the Soviet Union's decision to withdraw from the Los Angeles Olympics. He said: The United States embarked on such an experiment in the past, but the United States did not succeed [as heard] when it withdrew from the 1980 Moscow Olympics. 'Abd al-'Azim al-'Ashri noted that Egypt will participate in the Olympics, and that Egypt has taken care of the cost of the Egyptian team's stay in the Olympic village.

Jordan's Layla Sharaf Meets With Mubarak

NC100950 Cairo MENA in English 0935 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Cairo, May 10 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak conferred today with visiting Jordanian Information Minister Layla Sharaf on the current situation in the whole world, particularly in the Arab area. During the meeting, which was attended by Information Minister Safwat ash-Sharif, Layla Sharaf conveyed the greetings of King Husayn of Jordan to President Mubarak. Following the 1-hour meeting, Layla Sharaf told reporters that all matters are frozen before the U.S. elections, but Jordan has taken the initiative to urge the Arabs to unify their stances. She pointed out that President Mubarak agrees with King Husayn on the necessity of making use of the current stalemate in the whole world to prepare for a move. The Jordanian minister is taking part in the conference of the non-aligned ministers of information and communications which started its meetings here yesterday. On whether any ministerial meetings will be held in Amman or Cairo, the Jordanian minister said this is not yet decided.

Answering a question on the U.S. stance, Layla Sharaf said it is clear that the U.S. is biased towards Israel. On whether any progress was achieved by the Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue, the Jordanian minister said that the dialogue is still in its early stages and hoped that the PLO would succeed in unifiying the Palestinians to resume the process. Answering a question on Jordanian contacts with the Soviet Union or any other country to obtain weapons following the crisis over the U.S. weapons, Layla Sharaf said that King Husayn is ready to obtain weapons from anywhere to defend his country.

Meets 'Ali, Others

JN101700 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Cairo — Jordanian Information Minister Layla Sharaf met in Cairo this morning with Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister. They exchanged views on various issues in the Arab and international arenas. Mrs Sharaf also visited the Egyptian president's wife. They talked about the Arab woman and her role in society. These meetings were attended by Egyptian Information Minister Safwat ash-Sharif and the head of the Jordanian interests section in Cairo.

India's Information Minister Meets With 'Ali

NC101655 Cairo MENA in English 1630 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Cairo, May 10 (MENA) — Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Indian Information Minister H.K.L. Bhagat conferred here today on the prospects of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi visiting Cairo. The visit, which was postponed due to internal developments in India, is expected to take place in summer as part of a Middle East tour. The two ministers also discussed bilateral relations in various fields and non-aligned issues.

Indian, Cuban Information Ministers Depart

NC110802 Cairo MENA in English 0732 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Cairo, May 11 (MENA) — Indian Information Minister H.K.L. Bhagat and the Cuban information minister left here today for home after they headed their countries' delegations to the conference of the non-aligned ministers of information and communications held in Cairo. The non-aligned conference, attended by representatives of 11 states and 4 international organizations, had started its meetings on Wednesday and issued its recommendations at the end of its sessions yesterday.

MENA on Nonaligned Information Conference

NC110420 Cairo MENA in English 1717 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Cairo, May 10 (MENA) — The conference of non-aligned information and communications ministers declared at its closure today that the present international system of information and communications does not serve the interests of the developing and non-aligned nations. This system, the conference said, operates under the control of world monopolies on the means of international communications, resulting in lack of balance in the exchange of information between the developing and advanced countries. The conference urged the non-aligned countries to endeavour to rectify this situation and to speed up the creation of a new international system of information and communications. The conference declared that the liberation of information is a cardinal element in the non-aligned nations' struggle. The right to communication is a fundamental right of man, and information is one of the main resources in the service of growth and development.

The conference pointed out that the diversification of the sources of information, and the elimination of the differences in the flow of information, would contribute considerably to the development of international dialogue and comprehension.

The ministers said that the clear and permanent fault with the present flow of information demands closer cooperation among the information mechanisms of the non-aligned and developing nations. The conference paid tribute to the positive role played by the United Nations specialized agencies, particularly UNESCO, in supporting the non-aligned nations in their efforts to establish a new international system of information. The conference recommended that the year 1985 be a year of data in the non-aligned group. It also proposed that a conference be held on the data for the information mechanisms in the non-aligned

countries to discuss tightening the cooperation among them to set up a data network and regional data centres in the four continents. The conference decided to reduce the tariff on information communications, at least as far as the news agencies and press organizations in the non-aligned countries are concerned.

It also recommended that contact should be made with the specialized agencies in the field of telecommunications to undertake a feasibility study on promoting the existing relay centres in the member-states, which may become the nucleus of an information network among the non-aligned countries. The conference had opened yesterday with the participation of 11 non-aligned countries, UNESCO, the International Communications Union, and the non-aligned news agencies' pool.

Reportage on Visit of U.S. Official Crocker

Meets With Al-Baz

NC101048 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Cairo, 10 May (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, today met with Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, who is currently in Cairo.

They discussed conditions in the area and current African questions in light of the topics discussed during President Mubarak's meetings with the U.S. official this morning.

Meets With 'Ali

NC101426 Cairo MENA in English 1359 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Cairo, May 10 (MENA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali conferred today with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker on the situation in Africa, with emphasis on the Sudan and South Africa.

'Ali expounded Egypt's viewpoint with regard to the situation in the Sudan and South Africa. The Egyptian side underlined the need for an immediate and effective drive for realizing the independence of Namibia from the racial regime in South Africa by implementing the international resolutions in this connection. The meeting was attended by State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, Assistant Foreign Minister 'Umran ash-Shafi'i, and other Foreign Ministry officials.

Crocker said later they exchanged views as regards the situation in Africa in light of Egypt's and the United States' joint concern over this issue. The two sides have expounded other developments in the region, Crocker said.

On the Libyan role as regards the recent events in the [words indistinct] Crocker said that Libya is involved in the events underlining the importance of finding out a political solution in the southern area of the Sudan. He declined to comment on the attack launched recently against Libyan President Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in Tripoli.

Leaves Cairo 11 May

NC110740 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0705 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Cairo, 11 May (MENA) — Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, left Cairo this morning at the end of a 1-day visit to Egypt. He was seen off at the airport by Samir Mukhtar, acting director of the African desk at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry.

Field Marshal Ghazalah To Visit France in June

NC110459 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2155 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Cairo, 10 May (MENA) — The newspaper *AL-AKHBAR* reports that Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has received an invitation from the French Minister of Defense Charles Hernu for talks on cooperation in the fields of armament and military production. In its Friday issue, *AL-AKHBAR* says that Abu Ghazalah is expected to leave for France in June.

Ambassador Addresses UN Disarmament Commission

NC101535 Cairo MENA in English 1520 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] United Nations, May 10 (MENA) — Addressing the Disarmament Commission today, Ambassador Ahmad Khalil, permanent representative of Egypt, said that almost 6 years after the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, not one agreement had been concluded on the subject. Recently, the world had witnessed flagrant violations of the principles adopted by the United Nations on the subject of disarmament. Egypt believed that convening the special session in 1978 and its final document had provided a basis for the achievement of disarmament goals. Disarmament was a goal to be worked for by all, he said. The Egyptian delegate suggested that the Disarmament Commission make a clear recommendation to halt nuclear-weapon tests and to reduce stockpiles of nuclear weapons under effective international control. There was a consensus that the arresting of the arms race was a critical item on the commission's agenda, he said.

The item on the reduction of military budgets was related to many issues. There was no doubt that such a reduction could contribute to limiting the arms race. He believed that the primary responsibility in that regard was with the nuclear states. He hoped the Disarmament Commission would reach consensus on the principles and steps for the gradual reduction of military budgets. Egypt welcomed the Stockholm meeting on Confidence-Building Measures. The delegate hoped its second session would enhance the situation in Europe, and thereby the Mediterranean area also. However, Egypt was concerned with confidence-building measures on the international level, and would contribute in any possible way in that area. He believed that relationship between development and disarmament could not be ignored, and affirmed efforts to establish a development fund to be financed from disarmament. The final document of the non-aligned meeting in New Delhi had given disarmament a prominent place, stating that disarmament was no longer a moral issue, but was related to the very survival of mankind.

Armed Forces Chief Meets Italian Air Force Head

NC101528 Cairo MENA in English 1359 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Cairo, May 10 (MENA) — Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces Lt General 'Abd al-Ghafur al-'Urabi conferred today with the chief of staff of the Italian Air Force currently visiting here at the head of an Italian military delegation. The Italian commander is now on a 10-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of the commander of the Air Forces.

MAY on Israeli Terror Against Palestinians

PM091321 Cairo MAY in Arabic 7 May 84 p 2

[Salamah Ahmad Salamah "Cross Thoughts" column: "Phenomenon of Israeli Terror"]

[Excerpts] The Israeli Government has admitted the existence of an underground Israeli organization that carries out terrorist operations against Arab inhabitants in the occupied territories. This underground organization is responsible for a large number of recent incidents, including the shooting of Arab students at an Islamic college in Hebron last July, killing 3 students and wounding 33. It was the same organization that was behind the recent attempt to bomb public buses used by Arabs in Jerusalem. Reports on this underground organization indicate that it consists of groups of settlers, some Army officers on active service or in the reserve, and a number of well known personalities.

We do not wish here to delve into the details of the crimes this Israeli terrorist network has committed against the Arabs, for Israel has a long record of political terror against the Arabs, both on the government level and on the group and individual level. But what is significant is that only recently has the Israeli Government admitted these facts under heavy media pressure at home and abroad.

But this Israeli phenomenon, which is now assuming new dimensions, should not be allowed to pass without an examination of reasons and motives behind the Israeli community's resort to terrorist methods, on both the group and the individual levels, and with the protection of the Israeli Government, in order to liquidate the Palestinians living under Israeli occupation. Obviously this phenomenon reflects the depth of the rift in the ranks of the ruling political elite in the State of Israel regarding the future of the Arab territories. It is also an obvious development in the line of greater violence and terror by the ruling rightist elements under the Likud alliance.

The problem facing Israel's settlement policy, despite its success, is the increasing Arab population in Israel, which has reached more than 35 percent of the total population. Israel has failed to clear the occupied Arab territory of its population, despite the repression and coercion it is resorting to. Therefore it seems logical that the Israeli right, which supports the settlement policy, should resort to terrorist methods in order to expel the Palestinians, or whatever is left of them, from their homes, as happened in the early fifties at the inception of the Israeli state. The Arab countries and the PLO should deal with this phenomenon, not with similar terror, but by encouraging the Palestinians in the occupied territories to cling to their existence in those territories and defend their rights to every inch of their properties. This is the only remaining guarantee that the Israeli plans will be dealt with.

Israeli Settlement Policy in Campaign Viewed

NC101310 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 May 84

[Muhammad Sharaf commentary: "About the Settlement Policy in the Israeli Election Battle"]

[Excerpts] All signs indicate that the Likud government is using the issue of Jewish settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza as a trump card in the Israeli election battle to be held next July. When we say this government is using the settlement issue as one of its trump cards in the election battle, we mean that the next 2 months preceding the election will witness an intensification of the settlement policy, as well as other measures geared to imposing and entrenching the fait accompli. It is no coincidence that the Israeli authorities have announced the unearthing of a Jewish terrorist ring opposed to Palestinians in the West Bank. News reports have said some senior IDF officers are involved in this ring.

We maintain that this is no coincidence, because a realistic analysis of this matter would show that, had it not been for the Israeli election battle, nothing would have been made public about this subject. By stating this fact, we do not mean to say there are essential differences among rival Israeli parties over the settlement policy. However, what we mean to say is that the Israeli opposition could have exploited this subject in proving that the Likud government works behind the Israeli people's back. In the final analysis, it is incumbent upon Arab people in the West Bank and the Gaza to be vigilant and to stand fast against the Israeli occupation and to resist it continuously under all circumstances and at all costs.

AL-AKHBAR on Settlement Policy

NC110533 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0425 GMT 11 May 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Settlements and the Issue of Peace," *AL-AKHBAR* writes: All signs indicate that the Israeli Administration insists on proceeding with its settlement-building policy. In so doing, Israel underestimates the grave consequences that are inherent in pursuing such an illegitimate policy, which is bound to torpedo all peace chances in the region.

Otherwise, the paper asks: What have the Tel Aviv officials to say about the building of new settlements every day? Continuing its editorial, *AL-AKHBAR* says Israel's settlement-building in the occupied Arab territories emphasizes that Israel is opposed to the achievement of peace and security in the Middle East area, and that it wants to live in complete isolation. Israel, *AL-AKHBAR* concludes, is well aware that the building of settlements constitutes a stumbling block vis-a-vis the road of peace.

Armed Forces Communique No 1,461 - 10 May

JN101632 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 May 84

[Communique No 1,461 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 10 May 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces have continued their triumphant operations at the front against the racist Iranian enemy forces. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. Using various weapons, our forward units pounded a number of pieces of equipment belonging to the enemy as well as a number of vehicles and engineering units east of Basra. Our forces killed a number of enemy men, wounded others, destroyed five vehicles of various types, and damaged seven others, and destroyed one tank, one 106-mm gun, two weapons emplacements, and one observation post.

2. Our daring helicopter gunships today launched bold attacks on enemy positions, troop assembly points, and vehicles east of Basra, scoring direct hits. Our helicopters destroyed eight personnel assembly positions, one vehicle, and a number of various pieces of equipment. All of our helicopters returned safely and successfully to base, praise be to God.

3. One of our brave units carried out a daring operation against the enemy forces in the Maysan sector. The unit killed three enemy soldiers, captured another, and destroyed one boat. Our unit also captured a number of serviceable light weapons and equipment.

4. Escaping the inferno of charlatan Khomeyni and the oppression of his suspect regime, new groups of Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our forward units in the central sector of the front. They were peacefully and safely evacuated to the rear.

5. One excavator and one observation post were destroyed in the northern sector of the front.

6. The criminal Khomeyniites today shelled Basra, Mandali, Zurbatiyah, and their environs with heavy artillery. The savage shelling destroyed three houses, and damaged four cars and a number of civilian establishments in Basra; damaged two houses in Zurbatiyah; and damaged some civilian property in Mandali.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 May 1984

Minister on Economy, Chemical War Charges

GF100701 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 9 May 84 p 5

[Interview with Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim by *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* managing editor Ahmad 'Abd al-Ghani in Baghdad — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Ahmad 'Abd al-Ghani] To what extent has Iraq managed to meet the demands of the war and to what extent has the Iraqi economy been affected by the war conditions?

[Latif Nusayyif Jasim] The changes you have seen and the projects which were completed were not built in a day. These projects were included in the 5-year plan, and work on them began before the war when conditions were normal. Work on them has continued with the same enthusiasm and efficiency. This brought about the results which you have observed. The war which we are waging now is undoubtedly a modern war. It is well-known to everybody that modern war is very costly. It is very difficult to carry on with the development programs and at the same time continue the legitimate defensive war of Iraq and the Arab nation. Therefore, 2 years ago we reconsidered our priorities. Priority has now been given to the war demands, the bread of the people, and services.

Concerning the war, thank God, we can confidently say that all the demands of modern war are completely satisfied. Our military capabilities are much better than before. As I said before, the demands of the legitimate defense are completely satisfied to the extent that we are confident about the future. Development issues have been rescheduled on the basis that Iraq should not be trapped by debts or obligations toward the companies. The debts were rescheduled so that the wheels of defense will turn and development will retain its present shape, including 5-year plan projects still to be completed.

It is no secret that our economy has been affected because our oil resources and our national income are known. We used to export oil though Turkey, Syria, and the Gulf but our outlets through Syria and the Gulf are now closed so we have only Turkey. Our agricultural and industrial resources are for the support of the war demands, but we have managed to completely secure both the demands of defense and the people. Our debts have been rescheduled for a suitable period of time.

We are seriously working to regain our economic balance in two ways. The first way is to widen the Turkish oil pipeline. We have completed an important part of this project and we are also determined to build oil pipelines through the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia with a capacity of 1,600,000 barrels per day. We have begun the first stage of this work, and this task will be completed before too long. Generally, we can say that the Iraqi economy is not the same as it was before the war, but its condition is bearable.

[Al-Ghani] Naturally Iraq is following events inside Iran, with which it is at war. Is it true that there is a current of protests against the war?

[Jasim] Yes, there is a very large current of protest against the continuation of the war. This current is being expressed through demonstrations, and there are also differences among the clergymen. Last February Khomeyni said in a speech: "There are those who say that the Iraqis have their lands and we have our land and if they came to Iran we will defend it down to the last Iranian individual. Whoever says this is not religious; we are not defending Iran, we are defending Islam." What does this mean? It means that there is opposition to the war in Iran.

In one of his speeches Ayatollah Montazeri said: "Death or martyrdom is not a purpose. God asked us not to throw ourselves into death. The important thing is the survival of Iran and the Islamic Republic of Iran."

The first and second words came from two persons who may hold the same position because Montazeri might succeed Khomeyni upon his death. Despite that, each one of them has different ideas. This is clear from their words.

Moreover, look at their meaningless statements. They said that they could mobilize 20 million people in the revolution guards. Later that number fell to 1 million and then less than that. The statement on the mobilization of 20 million people is illogical. Iran's population is 40 million, half of which are women, and of the remaining 20 million, one third are between the ages of 1 to 10. What is left? Around 13 million. If we assume that the elderly and the old people represent the one third of this figure, then what is left for the mobilization of 20 million people?

[Al-Ghani] Certain countries which supply arms to Iran have close relations with the United States and cannot do so without Washington's approval. Does this not mean that the United States is prolonging the war?

[Jasim] Truly, we do not care any more for the stance of this one or that one. We are not interested in the stance of the United States or the others. We are interested in our stance and capability for steadfastness and solving our problems. Let us talk honestly. If Syria and Libya are helping Iran, then should we be surprised that the United States, which is a trader of arms, is helping it? Moreover, the United States is not interested in Iraq's interest.

[Al-Ghani] Despite the fact that Iraq denied the use of chemical arms in the war, the U.S. and Israeli campaign against Iraq on this issue is still continuing. In your opinion, what is the purpose of this campaign?

[Jasim] We explained our position on this subject both through the media and through the Foreign Ministry. Israel is preparing to strike at some of Iraq's vital and scientific installations. So, because any act should have a cover and any deed should be justified — and military operations should have a thick cover — the question of the chemical weapons was raised as well as the fact that the Iraqi 'Akashat factory is producing chemical arms. We took more than 120 foreign reporters and television correspondents to the factory for inspection and to meet with the foreign technicians working there — they are British, Spanish, Dutch, and others.

The confusion surrounding this issue is meant to cover up an Israeli attack on some of our installations. If any such attack should take place, we have the means to retaliate and I assure you, mark my words, that if Israel dares to attack, our response will be strong. However, I cannot discuss the ways and means of this retaliation.

I would like to point out that there is a French petrochemicals factory in southern Iran and that an explosion took place in this factory which killed 45 people and disfigured even more. The French newspapers *LE MONDE* and *LIBERATION* wrote about this.

However, Iran exploited this issue in order to wage a campaign against Iraq regarding the use of chemical arms. It is known that the people Iran sends to the front are simple people, such as farmers and others. However, we notice that the individuals that Iran sent to a number of foreign countries, claiming that they were wounded by Iraqi chemical weapons, are sophisticated and know how to speak foreign languages. Doesn't this issue attract attention? Those individuals know how to speak English and French while thousands of Iranian captives in Iraq do not speak any language except Persian. The claim of Iraqi use of chemical arms was fabricated and the technicians and workers in the Iranian petrochemical factory who were wounded in the factory explosion were used. Finally, I would like to give my assurances that we do not need to use chemical weapons. We are on our territory in our country and we have enough arms to resist the aggression.

[Al-Ghani] Egypt has reportedly prepared a plan to end the war and will present it through the Nonaligned Movement. Was the Iraqi Government informed of this plan?

[Jasim] As an information minister, I say that we were not informed of this; but we read about it and it displays good and honest intentions. However, the end of the war depends on the will of the two sides. In principle, Iraq is in favor of any move for peace and any chance for peace, but the other side cannot accept peace because its entity and existence depends on the war.

Japan Urged To Reduce Iranian Oil Imports
OW101105 Tokyo KYODO in English 1038 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO — Iraq has urged Japan to curtail crude oil imports from Iran and to produce more "visible results" to help end the Gulf war, a Foreign Ministry official said Thursday.

The Iraqis made the request when Yoshio Hatano, director general of the ministry's Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau, met with Iraqi Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz in Baghdad last weekend, the official said.

The request is aimed at weakening Tehran's war efforts, aided so far by oil revenues.

Although Iraq understands Japan's neutral Mideast policy, 'Aziz asked Japan to "come forward with more visible results" which would help put an end to the hostilities, said the official, who declined to be identified.

Hatano visited Iraq to explain the recent visit to Tokyo by Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati. Iraqi Foreign Minister 'Aziz will come to Japan May 21.

In his talks with Hatano, the Foreign Ministry official said 'Aziz requested Japan to extend 1.5 billion yen (6.5 million dollars) in mixed loans which the Japanese have pledged.

King, Queen Leave for United Kingdom 10 May

JN101257 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur left Amman this afternoon for the United Kingdom on a private visit of several days. Their majesties were seen off by His Highness Prince Muhammad, his majesty the king's personal representative; His Highness Crown Prince Hasan; Her Highness Princess Thawwat; Her Highness Princess 'Alyah; the prime minister; the Senate president; the House of Representatives speaker; the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; the court minister; the chief chamberlain; the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; the ministers; senior civilian and military officials; the British ambassador in Amman; and a number of wives of senior officials.

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan took the oath before His Majesty King Husayn, in the presence of the ministers, as regent during the king's absence from the homeland.

International Peace Conference Supported

JN110907 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] New York — 'Abdallah Salah, Jordan's permanent representative to the United Nations, has said that Jordan supports an international conference for peace in the Middle East — an idea which is included in a UN General Assembly resolution.

In a message to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Salah added that the Jordanian Government believes such a conference should be empowered with clear authorizations, which are agreed upon, so that the negotiations will not be an objective, but a means to achieve a just and permanent settlement which will be a basis for achieving peace in the Middle East.

The message asserts that the discussion of problems at the conference should be based on the principles of international law, foremost being the inadmissibility of seizing lands by force, and based on UN Resolutions 242 and 338.

Government Ministers, Officials Visit Bridges

JN101653 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Amman — Sulayman 'Arar, deputy prime minister and interior minister, has said that the government will exert every effort to foil the Israeli occupation authorities' attempts to empty the occupied Arab lands of their legitimate owners. This came during Sulayman 'Arar's tour of Prince Muhammad Bridge and King Husayn Bridge.

He was accompanied by Shawkat Mahmud, minister of occupied territories affairs, and a number of officials from all the departments in charge of those who cross the bridges to and from the occupied Arab territories and Gaza. 'Arar made a statement pointing out that the objective of his visit was to acquaint himself with the way citizens are moving across the bridges in order to offer them amenities and reduce their suffering from measures that the Israeli occupation authorities are practicing against them.

AD-DUSTUR on Al-Qadhdhafi's 'Naive' Deception

JN100846 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 10 May 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Significance of the Attack," *AD-DUSTUR* says: It seems that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi this time was able to destroy the attempt against his life and his autocratic regime. However, Al-Qadhdhafi was not able to remove the questions about the attempt by the fraternal Libyan people, whether these questions are about the motives which led to this level of confrontation or the objectives which the attackers were able to eloquently and briefly explain through their challenge and sacrifice during their attack against Al-Qadhdhafi's headquarters in Tripoli.

Al-Qadhdhafi — like all other tyrants — placed the responsibility for what happened in the Al-'Aziziyah barracks on foreign parties and individuals from outside. Such deception is excessively naive and does not stand up for one moment before a number of facts which are evidence of the isolation of the colonel's regime both inside and outside Libya. Therefore, the events of the day before yesterday are a natural thing, and were expected by the colonel's opponents, whom he attacked inside Libya and chased as exiles using death, murder, and liquidation, the likes of which have not been known before.

Al-Qadhdhafi — who did not spare any reason or means to seek the enmity of the Libyan people — has followed the principles of all tyrants by adopting suppression and sway as the bases for continuing his rule, without considering the dignity of the individual or the rights of Libyans to freedom, progress, and democracy. The resort to violence and confrontation was the only option to all those who suffered from Al-Qadhdhafi's unlimited injustice and suppression. The Libyan people — whose basic rights have been squandered and whose potentials and resources wasted in secondary and partial battles — have not succumbed to Al-Qadhdhafi's practices, beginning with Libya's poverty and isolation from its Arab nation and ending with its disclosed alliance with Iran against fraternal Iraq, against Arab solidarity, and against the Arab nation.

If big slogans deceive some people for a time, Al-Qadhdhafi's slogans and his lip service hostility to colonialism and imperialism has not deceived the Libyan people, who soon exposed the deceptionsand misleadings of the colonel. As a result of pressure and terrorism, the Libyan people have openly resorted to armed struggle. The events of the day before yesterday are one of the most prominent stations of this struggle and one of its clear signs. An autocrat cannot be safe if he practices repression and terrorism.

Reportage on Cabinet Meetings in Bikfayya

Al-Jumayyil Opens Session

NC101518 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1405 GMT 10 May 84

[Excerpts] The new Cabinet held its first official meeting today at the presidential summer residence in Bikfayya. President Amin al-Jumayyil chaired the meeting of the national unity government, which began shortly after 11 am, following the arrival of Cabinet ministers to the summer resort town without any complications or security problems.

President al-Jumayyil, who spent the night in Bikfayya, personally supervised preparations which began soon after the announcement about the meeting last night. Elements of the presidential guards ringed the building and took up positions on the inside.

Traditional pictures to mark the first meeting of the Cabinet were taken, after which the Cabinet went into session with opening remarks by President al-Jumayyil in which he called for a concerted effort to overcome the problems facing the country. He called on all Cabinet members to forget the past and to face the future. He stressed the gravity of the present situation.

Reports indicated that the Cabinet took up a wide range of issues with special attention given to the issue of security and the government policy statement which will outline plans for future government action. A special committee was expected to be formed to draw up a draft statement.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:20 pm for a little over an hour for a lunch break. The president, the prime minister, and members of the Cabinet drove to Fadl restaurant in Bikfayya for lunch before resuming their deliberations.

In remarks to reporters after the morning session, Prime Minister Karami said that there were no problems and that the discussions were very positive. Other ministers also stressed that discussions were held in a positive atmosphere.

Karami Comments on Proceedings

NC101237 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1125 GMT 10 May 84

[Telephone dispatch by the Voice of Lebanon correspondent in Bikfayya]

[Text] The first round of the Cabinet session ended 5 minutes ago. The president, prime minister, and the ministers went to a restaurant in Bikfayya to have lunch. The session will be resumed this afternoon. In chats we picked up quickly, Prime Minister Karami, leaving the president's summer residence, pointed out that the session will be continued tomorrow. President al-Jumayyil was the first to leave the summer residence. He told reporters: May God grant you strength. The atmosphere is good.

We recorded the following chats with Prime Minister Rashid Karami. Here is a recording of the chats:

[Begin recording] [Indistinct question by unidentified reporter]
[Karami] The session is still on. [words indistinct]
[Reporter] How do you describe the atmosphere of the first session?
[Karami] Primo [meaning excellent]. [laughter]
[Reporter] What was discussed?
[Karami] Sodeco [more laughter]
[Reporter] [words indistinct]
[Karami] Very much so.
[Reporter] Will there be a session tomorrow as well?
[Karami] There will be continuous closed meetings, God willing.
[Reporter] [Question indistinct]
[Karami] Like the redoubtable seclusions [mithl khalwat Al-Bayyadah]. [laughter]
[Indistinct question by unidentified reporter in English]
[Karami in English] OK, very well.
[Reporter in English] Any problems?
[Karami in English] No problems at all. We are here to solve the problems, not to create problems.
[Reporter in English] What is the main subject of [words indistinct]
[Karami in English] All subjects, all subjects are being examined. [end recording]

Our listeners will undoubtedly conclude from these voice recordings that the atmosphere was cordial during the first stage of the Cabinet's session. We apologize for the bad quality of the recording.

Acting Interior Minister Named

NC101522 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1440 GMT 10 May 84

[Telephone dispatch by unidentified Voice of Lebanon correspondent in Bikfayya — live]

[Text] The second round of the Cabinet meeting ended at 1730 today. Prime Minister Rashid Karami declared that the Cabinet will meet in Bikfayya at 1000 tomorrow. He said that the Cabinet's sessions are open and that the Cabinet adopted a number of decisions, including appointing Minister of Information Joseph Skaf as acting minister of interior. The Cabinet also adopted a number of decisions dealing with opening the airport, seaport, and the crossing points. The following is a voice recording of Prime Minister Rashid Karami's statement:

[Begin recording] The Cabinet met today in Bikfayya. This means that national unity has been consolidated by the attendance of these leaders who represent the influential forces in Lebanon. Their presence in this particular place has more than one meaning which the Lebanese inevitably know and appreciate.

What is required is that the citizens should be assured that this march by the government has begun blazing its way to deliverance and salvation. The Cabinet dealt with all aspects of the Lebanese crisis with a view to adopting the arrangements and measures for consolidating security and stability, for opening the

airport, seaport, and all the crossing points, and especially for instilling an atmosphere of amity and tolerance among all the citizens so that the situation in the country will return to normal.

The Cabinet adopted a number of decisions, including appointing Minister [of Information] Joseph Skaf as acting minister of interior, and approving the jurisdiction [salahiyat] of Nabih Birri, minister of state for southern Lebanon affairs and reconstruction.

The Cabinet with all its members has become the Defense Council. A committee made up of former President Sham'un, former Prime Minister al-Huss, Mr Joseph Skaf, Mr Nabih Birri, and Prime Minister Rashid Karami has been charged with preparing the government statement.

The Cabinet will meet at 1000 tomorrow in successive sessions to complete preparation of the general program of the government of national unity. Thanks. [end recording]

Beirut Reports 10 May Results

NC110710 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] According to media reports, at the beginning of the Cabinet session yesterday morning President al-Jumayyil affirmed the need for the ministers to shoulder their responsibilities. He focused on the credibility of the government, saying that its task is historic and fateful. He said: We must not disappoint the people. No one can save Lebanon except the Lebanese themselves. He maintained that regional and international conditions have become suitable for beginning salvation work.

President al-Jumayyil then explained the circumstances through which Lebanon passed during the last stage of the September events, the national dialogue conference in Geneva, the abrogation of the 17 May agreement, and the dialogue conference in Lausanne. President al-Jumayyil called for closing the book of the past and the book of war and for proceeding with the march of peace and salvation — the salvation of the homeland and the people.

President al-Jumayyil was quoted as saying: The world has left us to ourselves, not believing that we can save ourselves. You are leaders with influence. The people expect much from us. They expect the reopening of the access routes, the reopening of the airport and the port, and reconciliation among ourselves.

Media reports also attributed a statement to Prime Minister Rashid Karami during the Cabinet session. They said that he referred to the critical period and circumstances through which Lebanon is passing, and that he stressed the need for the government's success in its salvation task. He also stressed the need for the dialogue to be democratic and unemotional. He explained in detail the serious situation in the south and the aggressive intentions of Israel. He affirmed the need for Israel to withdraw from Lebanese territory. Prime Minister Karami also referred to the Army's role, calling for the formulation of a national defense policy.

Information media sources said the ministers stressed the importance of consolidating the cease-fire, ensuring the reopening of Beirut airport and port, and reopening the access routes. Ministers 'Adil 'Usayran, Dr Salim al-Huss, Nabih Birri, and Walid Junblatt stressed the need to give priority to the issue of the south, pointing out that it should be given priority over other priorities. Minister Birri called for every effort to be made to open the road to the south. He praised the national resistance and the need to support and strengthen it. He drew attention to the fact that its role in confronting the Israelis is increasing.

Minister Birri pointed out that the first session dealt in general terms with the south, the access roads to the south, security, the economic situation, the airport, the seaport, the illegal ports, the consolidation of the cease-fire, and the release of the kidnapped. He said: My opinion is that all these issues depend on agreement on the issue of the Army. The discussion of the Army issue will resume today.

Minister Birri maintained that his and the other ministers' presence in Bikfayya is very important and a gesture of goodwill on his part and on the part of Junblatt. He stressed that failure should never cross anyone's mind.

Minister Pierre al-Jumayyil, supported by Minister Camille Sham'un, stressed that the security issue is a basic matter. Sham'un linked the Israeli withdrawal with the Syrian withdrawal. He said: We insist on an Israeli withdrawal. The Syrians must provide a good example in order to force Israel to withdraw, because Israel would face pressure from world public opinion.

Minister al-Huss then called for the closure of illegal ports and the reopening of the roads to the south, where the situation is very serious and should be tackled on the diplomatic and information levels.

Minister Junblatt said: We want to bring the crisis to an end and spare the people further destruction. I regard our arrival in Bikfayya as an indication of our desire to coexist. He said: We came to Bikfayya to confirm that we must coexist. He raised the problem of the north and demanded that discussion continue with [former] President Franjiyah to persuade him to participate in the Cabinet.

Minister Qasir discussed the deteriorated economic situation and the setbacks suffered by the national industry. He asked that the government policy statement include reference to this situation. He called for a reduction of custom fees and for a closure of illegal ports in order to prevent merchants from using them.

The aforementioned was not the official minutes of yesterday's Cabinet meeting; rather, it was a summary of what informed sources have attributed to President al-Jumayyil, Prime Minister Karami, and the ministers. The sources said that the second meeting was more important than the morning meeting. At this later meeting the Cabinet discussed the Army and its rebuilding after agreement had been reached to regard the entire Cabinet as a Higher Defense Council. The discussion then dealt with the issue of the military council and the need for its reform.

Preparatory to the discussion of the Army issue, Ministers 'Usayran and Birri held a 2-hour meeting yesterday. Minister 'Usayran also held consultations with all the officials concerned. The sources affirmed that today's session will be important in this regard. They described the atmosphere at yesterday's meetings and also the discussions of all political and military issues as positive.

Certain decisions were made with regard to some of these issues and were announced, while discussion of other issues was not completed. General principles were approved and the ways of implementing these principles will be worked out in the coming Cabinet meetings.

The sources expect that today's session will reach important decisions that will bring about a broad relaxation in the security and political spheres and will contribute to the achievement of a general relaxation.

Minister Birri maintains that the government policy statement will be tantamount to a new national charter that will establish a new formula for Lebanon.

11 May Session Begins

NC110750 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Our correspondent at the Presidential Palace in Bikfayya says that the Cabinet has not yet met and is awaiting the arrival of Minister Walid Junblatt. He adds that the president of the Republic discussed with Minister Nabih Birri during a private meeting held prior to the session the question of opening the Mar Mikha'il-Galerie Sam'an-Presidential Palace Road in order to secure the ministers' passage to B'abda Palace in view of the road's status as a military zone. They also discussed adopting strict security measures that would guarantee security on this road so as to facilitate the ministers' arrival and to guarantee them the safety they seek. The talks between the president and the ministers [as heard] dealt with the need for drawing up security arrangements in the capital to open the crossing points and public utilities. Our correspondent has just reported that Minister Junblatt has arrived in Bikfayya and that the Cabinet has now commenced its session with all ministers attending.

Relations With Costa Rica, El Salvador Severed

NC110526 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0430 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Informed sources reported that the Cabinet decided yesterday to break off diplomatic relations with Costa Rica and El Salvador for moving their embassies from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem. The Cabinet is expected to decide today to restore diplomatic relations with the Iranian Islamic Republic.

Army Commander Stripped of Extraordinary Powers

NC110733 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0700 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] The Voice of the Mountain has learned that the Cabinet, which is scheduled to convene today, will discuss the issue of appointing a new Army Commander. Efforts will focus on achieving a cease-fire and making the necessary changes in the Army Command structure. The Cabinet will also discuss issues pertaining to reopening the port and airport.

At its session yesterday, the Cabinet reached an agreement providing for the abrogation of Decree No 229 — the decree that gave Army Commander Ibrahim Tannus extraordinary powers and which enabled the Army to interfere in domestic disputes.

It has also been learned that the Supreme Defense Council, which is made up of Cabinet members, has been commissioned to carry out the duties of the Army without giving any extraordinary powers to the Army Commander.

Cabinet Allots Funds to TV Two-Antenna System

NC110512 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 11 May 84

[Excerpts] The Cabinet will resume its session in Bikfayya at 1000 today, within the framework of what Prime Minister Rashid Karami has termed open sessions, to complete the government's general program after having concentrated on the issue of the Army.

The Cabinet decided in its session yesterday to supply Lebanese television with a two-antenna system for the south and the north and allocated 2 million liras for that purpose. Information Minister Joseph Skaf had raised the issue of the official radio in As-Sana'i' with Minister Nabih Birri. The latter proposed that priority should be given to the television.

P. al-Jumayyil: Imminent End to Strife Impossible

NC110806 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0745 GMT 11 May 8

[Text] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil today asserted that the 10-year war cannot end overnight because thousands of hands have tampered with the country's problems in order to ruin and destabilize it. The Phalange leader wished the government success in its task.

Chamber Confidence Vote To Be Held in Near Future

NC101247 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] In the first statement on government affairs since the formation of the government, Kamil al-As'ad, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, said a short time ago that a date will be

set in the near future for a chamber session during which there will be a vote of confidence in the government. He pointed out that this will take place soon, because the government will be a caretaker government until it gets the chamber's vote of confidence.

Speaker al-As'ad expressed his hope that the appointment of a minister of state for the affairs of the south will help in caring for the southerners. He added: However, what is required under occupation is that the south be liberated. This can be achieved only if the government gets busy drawing up a plan in this respect. This requires two things: The presence of the state and the presence of a will for liberation.

Speaker al-As'ad repeated his demand that the decision to regroup the Army in the barracks be retracted and that a Lebanese-Arab plan for liberation in which Syria will participate be drawn up.

Chamber Speaker Meets PRC Ambassador 10 May

NC101625 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 10 May 84

[Excerpt] In the Mansur Palace at 1130 today, Kamil al-As'ad, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, met with the PRC ambassador to Lebanon. After the meeting, the PRC ambassador said: I met with Speaker al-As'ad to thank him for the Chamber of Deputies' support for PRC's accession to the Interparliamentary Union. Upon leaving the Mansur Palace, Speaker al-As'ad was asked about his talks with the PRC ambassador. He said: My talks with the PRC ambassador dealt with the crisis, and they were useful and delightful. The PRC is the only major power that might not have a hand in the conspiracy in the Middle East, particularly in Lebanon, which is its starting point.

Israeli Measures Create Confusion in South

NC101518 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1405 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] In south Lebanon, Israeli occupation forces today continued to harass the people of south Lebanon through the introduction of arbitrary measures, allegedly designed to improve the present conditions in occupied territories.

Meanwhile, reports from the south indicated that the main center of local government in the south Government House in Sidon could be handed over to the legitimate authorities within the next 24 hours. The building was occupied when Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982.

Fears have been expressed by people of the south that Israel is about to hand over security responsibilities to the collaborating armed group referred to as the southern army of Lebanon. Such a move, it was pointed out, would mean that Israel was planning any withdrawal of its forces but was rather deploying occupation forces to minimize Israeli losses [sentence as heard].

There were reports from the south of an Israeli plan to close the vital road link between the south and the rest of the country. Reports indicated that the Batir-Jazzin Highway should be closed on May 13, but there was no indication when it will be opened again.

Israeli patrols opened fire on the streets of Sidon and Al-Ghaziyah today without any provocations. The patrols shot up cars and punctured the tires of cars parked near the house of Sidon Deputy Nazih al-Bizri.

An Israeli armored patrol consisting of tanks and military vehicles crossed the Al-Awwali bridge at noon, returning to the south after having spent several hours roving north of the Israeli frontlines. Occupation forces set up numerous roadblocks today on the highway linking Sidon with An-Nabatiyyah. At the same time, the Israeli forces continued to open and close access routes in an arbitrary manner, confusing the public and creating heavy traffic jams.

Amal Blames Israelis for Sidon Incidents

NC101707 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] The Amal Movement in the south has issued a statement on the killings, lootings, and attacks taking place against the citizens in Sidon. The statement held the Israeli enemy and his agents responsible for these actions, constituting part of an Israeli plan designed to foment sedition and contain the uprising by undermining the southerners' steadfastness as well as compelling the citizens to submit to the fait accompli, especially now that there has been much talk about an impending Israeli withdrawal to Az-Zahrani. The statement said that the Amal Movement rejects any security role in the south other than that of the National Lebanese Army. It called for preparing this army preparatory to sending it to the south so as to fill any vacuum that may be left by the expected Israeli withdrawal.

Authorities To Take Over Sidon Government House

NC101830 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Our correspondent in Sidon has reported that it has been decided that the legitimate authorities will take over the Government House in Sidon on Tuesday from the Israeli occupation forces. Colonel Edward Tu'mah, commander of the gendarmerie company in the south, has emphasized that the Internal Security Forces will take over the Government House at approximately 1100 on Tuesday, that the Lebanese flag will then be flown over the building and the Internal Security Forces will be deployed at the entrances to the Government House. A few minutes later the governor will enter his offices accompanied by the heads of departments and the official employees.

Israelis Observed Digging Trenches in W. Al-Biqa'

NC110701 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0600 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] The Israeli enemy forces in western Al-Biqa' have been observed digging trenches and bringing in iron bridges [as heard].

Israeli Gunboats Reportedly Shell Khaldah Area

NC110501 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0300 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Security sources reported last night that Israeli gunboats approached the Al-Awza'i coast at 2200 yesterday and shortly thereafter opened gunfire in the direction of the areas of Ad-Damur, Al-Mushrif, and Radio Orient at the Khaldah triangle. The fire was returned.

Meanwhile, security sources reported that Baysur, Kayfun, and 'Aytat [in the mountain] came under 82-mm and 81-mm mortar, B-7, and tank gunfire from Suq al-Gharb at 2246 yesterday. The shooting continued until 2330, when it began to subside.

The areas of Hayy as-Sullum, Al-'Amrusiyah, and Al-Laylaki [in Beirut's southern suburb] came under 12.7-mm machine gun, 81-mm mortar, and B-7 fire from positions in the area of the Science College.

RFL Reports Aircraft Overfly Beirut 11 May

NC110900 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] At approximately 1130 today, the Lebanese [as heard] Air Force flew reconnaissance sorties over the capital and the suburbs.

Unidentified Gunboat Fires at Hilton in Beirut

NC100610 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 10 May 84

[Excerpt] At 0630 today, a gunboat was seen approaching the Sansur Area near the Hilton Hotel [in Beirut]. The hotel later came under fire from the aforementioned gunboat.

Amal Members Involved in Incident

NC100739 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Amal Movement sources reported that at 0630 this morning some of its members exchanged gunfire with the crew of a boat opposite Ar-Ramlah Al-Bayda'. It later transpired that it was a fishing boat and that the fishermen belong to Amal Movement.

Junblatt Cables Al-Qadhdhafi on Libyan Events

NC101205 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, has sent a cable to Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi concerning the recent events in Tripoli. The cable says:

Your Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi: In these difficult circumstances through which our Arab nation is passing, the treacherous terrorist attempt against the Jamahiriyah in particular and against the Arab homeland in general has increased our determination to continue the Arab national and progressive march. The recent terrorist attempt against the Jamahiriyah plotted by the imperialist forces hostile to peoples will continue to be doomed to failure thanks to the wise leadership of the 1 September Revolution.

On this occasion and as a Progressive Socialist Party, we announce our condemnation of the treacherous imperialist attempt and declare our close solidarity with the people and leadership of the Jamahiriyah.

Relatives of Kidnapped Demonstrate in Beirut

NC100941 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] A demonstration was staged by the mothers, wives, and relatives of kidnapped and missing persons outside the government house in As-San'i' in Beirut this morning. In the absence of Prime Minister Karami, who is in Bikfayya, a delegation of the demonstrators met with former Minister Malil Salam and 'Abd ar-Rahman ash-Shaykhah, the director general of protocol and public relations.

Islamic Body Against Rehabilitating Al-Wazzan

NC101718 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Press sources have reported that during the periodic Islamic meeting, which was held on Wednesday, the question of rehabilitating former Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and accordingly allowing him to attend the meetings of the plenary Islamic Council was discussed. This subject met general opposition from those who attended the meeting. Moreover, former Minister Engineer Malik Salam proposed that Al-Wazzan face trial before a committee formed by the office of the mufti. The committee should try him for his mistakes, which undermined the dignity of the Muslims in Lebanon, as well as the dignity of the post of prime minister. These sources added that the question of bringing Al-Wazzan to trial will be discussed at the plenary Islamic meeting to be held on Wednesday.

Jerusalem Ceremony Attendees To Be Prosecuted

NC091722 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Justice Ministry sources have emphasized that any Lebanese who attend the inauguration of the bureau of the Lebanese Forces in occupied Jerusalem will face charges of treason and be prosecuted. It is known that the aforesaid bureau will be granted diplomatic privileges by the Israelis.

Syrians Intensify Presence in N. Lebanon
GF101756 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 9 May 84 pp 1, 22

[Muhammad 'Anan dispatch from Beirut]

[Excerpt] Security sources have told *AS-SIYASAH* that the Syrian forces have increased their military presence in northern Lebanon in the region which is located between the Lebanese city of Tripoli and Syria's Al-Ladhiqiyah, including the border region of Al-'Abbudiyah. The reason for Syria's intensified concentrations is that during the past 3 days Israel has made five attempts to land on the coasts of northern Lebanon. One of the attempts was made on Sunday evening, while the other on Monday on the coastal region of northern Tripoli. It is believed that the Israeli landing attempts were to capture a group of Syrian observors positioned near the coast in order to exchange them for the Zionists who were arrested by the Syrian forces a few days ago.

Romanian President Visits, Holds Talks With Al-Asad

Ceausescu Arrives in Damascus

JN101222 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Damascus — At 1230 today, Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and his wife arrived in Damascus on a cordial visit to the Syrian Arab republic at the invitation of President Hafiz al-Asad and his wife.

President Hafiz al-Asad was at the head of those who received President Ceausescu at Damascus international airport. Those who received the visiting president were: Comrades 'Abdullah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the party; vice presidents 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Rifa't al-Asad, and Muhammad Zuhayr Masariqah; Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm; Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar'; the Romanian ambassador in Damascus; and the Syrian ambassador to Romania.

After President Hafiz al-Asad presented to President Ceausescu the senior officials who received him, both presidents walked to the dais of honor, and the national anthems of both countries were played. Meanwhile, the artillery fired a 21-gun- salute in honor of the visiting president. Both presidents reviewed the guards of honor who saluted their excellencies. President Ceausescu then shook hands with the comrade members of the Party's national and regional commands, the deputy prime ministers, the ministers, and the Arab and foreign diplomatic corps in Damascus. President Ceausescu greeted the Romanian community in Damascus who were at his reception.

The masses that crowded the airport to greet the president and his guest cheered the president and his guest and the Arab Syrian-Romanian friendship. After the reception ceremonies both presidents moved in an official motorcade to the guest palace in Damascus.

The Romanian president is accompanied by an official delegation that includes: First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea, Deputy Prime Minister Ion Nicolae, Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, and the Romanian president's adviser Constantin Mitea.

At the guest palace, a meeting was held between President Hafiz al-Asad and his guest President Ceausescu and his accompanying delegation. The meeting was attended by Walid Hamdun, deputy prime minister for services affairs; 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; and Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar'.

Al-Asad, Ceausescu Begin Talks

JN101829 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] The talks between President Hafiz al-Asad and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu began at the Guest Palace in Al-Muhajirin at 1730 today. Attending the meeting on the Syrian side were Vice Presidents 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Dr Rif'at Al-Asad, and Zuhayr Mashariqah; Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm; Deputy Prime Ministers Walid Hamdun and 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah; Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar'; Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh; Assistant Foreign Minister 'Isam an-Na'ib; and Syrian Ambassador to Romania Muhammad Hayssam Barakat. Attending the meeting on the Romanian side were Elena Ceausescu, First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea, Deputy Prime Minister Ion Nicolae, Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, Romanian Presidential Adviser Constantin Mitea, and Romanian Ambassador in Damascus Grigore Comartin.

The talks dealt with bilateral relations in all fields and the means of promoting these relations in the interest of both sides. The two sides also reviewed the situation in the Middle East and its most important developments, as well as international issues of common interest.

President Hafiz al-Asad and Romanian president Nicolae Ceausescu will meet again at 1100 tomorrow. The members of the two delegations will resume their meetings tonight and tomorrow.

Romanians Visit Martyrs Cemetery

JN101837 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] At 1630 today, President Nicolae Ceausescu, his wife, and the delegation accompanying him, visited the martyrs cemetery in Najha and laid a wreath of flowers on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The Romanian president also wrote in the visitors' book. President Ceausescu and his wife were accompanied by Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' and his wife.

Al-Asad Addresses Banquet

JN102126 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 2006 GMT 10 May 84

[Speech by President Hafiz al-Asad at a dinner banquet given in honor of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu in Damascus on 10 May — video recorded]

[Text] Esteemed President Nicolae Ceausescu, esteemed first lady Elena Ceausescu, dear Romanian friends, ladies and gentlemen: I am pleased to welcome our dear friends President Ceausescu, Mrs Ceausescu, and the members of the Romanian delegation in Damascus.

On this occasion, I would like to stress the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and Romania as well as the desire of the Syrian Arab and Romanian sides to continue to develop these relations on the basis of the agreements that we have signed in past years. This desire was clear during all of the meetings that President Ceausescu and I held in Damascus and Bucharest and during the visits that our two friendly countries' delegations exchanged. The development of these relations has proved that it is the realization of our two people's mutual interests.

In light of this, I express my confidence that our current meetings and our talks will be a new contribution to the development of our two countries' relations of friendship and cooperation. We thank our Romanian friends for participating in implementing a number of economic development projects in our country in accordance with the agreements concluded between Syria and Romania. At the same time, we hope that they will achieve further success in building the socialist system in Romania, whose 40th anniversary falls in 1984.

Dear friend, I remember with full satisfaction my meetings with you in Romania and the warm reception we were accorded during every meeting. I also remember with full appreciation the welcome your people gave us in every place we visited. Therefore, we express our full love and appreciation for you and for your people.

The imperialist and Israeli threats against us makes it incumbent on us to increase defense spending at the expense of development needs and our standard of living. Therefore, we had to exert our efforts for development alongside our efforts in the defense field, and we have continued our struggle to confront the aggression against our land, people, and nation. During my meeting with you, Mr President, you became fully acquainted with our viewpoint and you realized the sincerety of our efforts for peace in our region as well as our eagerness for peace to prevail throughout the world. Real peace based on the principles of justice primarily requires that aggression and occupation be removed and that people refrain from making threats of aggression and from usurping people's rights.

The enemies of nations and their rights are the enemies of peace who place obstalces in the path of peace everywhere in the world. If we take the Middle East region as an example, we will clearly see that Israel, with the support of the United States, opposes every serious and honest effort to achieve peace. It made every attempt to foil peace and every effort aimed at realizing peace. During the past years, and despite the clarity of the path of just peace, Israel has continued — with the support of the United States — to adopt the various positions that would close the doors on peace efforts. Israel has continued to occupy the Arab territories and decided to annex the Golan Heights. It also continues to establish settlements in order to impose a fait accompli. Israel also invaded Lebanon. It committed the ugliest crimes during the invasion, and it continues to spread its hegemony over Lebanon. It is also occupying vast areas of Lebanese territory and trying to disrupt Lebanon and spread differences among the Lebanese people. There are also signs that it is preparing for a new aggression against Syria and that it is practicing terrorism against citizens in the Arab territories it occupies.

For its part, the United States continued to supply arms to Israel despite the latter's aggressive stands and actions. The United States continued to support Israel's claims and aggressions and continued to condone its blatant violations of the UN resolutions and its occupation of land belonging to others. The United States even went to the extent of closing the obvious road that leads to just peace.

World public opinion, represented by the majority of UN member states, joins us in appealing for peace to be established in this region by implementing the pertinent UN resolutions such as Resolution 338, which calls for convening an international conference for peace in the Middle East to be attended by all parties concerned. You may recall that whenever we have exchanged views, either directly or through our emissaries, we have had a common view on supporting the convening of an international conference on the Middle East. You, dear friend, were one of the first of those who called for convening such a conference.

You may notice that when the UN secretary general called for convening this conference a few days ago — in a sincere effort to give the United Nations a role in establishing peace in the Middle East — the United States and Israel rushed to categorically reject his proposal. This clearly shows that what the United States and Israel want is not peace but domination over this region. Here we must point out that Israel has its own concept of peace. It has attempted to impose it on the states in the region, with U.S. support, through the Camp David agreements and through the 17 May 1983 agreement which it attempted to impose on Lebanon. This concept is a false one; its only meaning and aim is to dominate this region and to impose capitulation on it. While continuing to endeavor to realize just peace, we will continue to resist the attempts to dominate our region, regardless of the forms these attempts will take.

We in Syria are viewing the efforts to realize European security with interest. We support the proposals aimed at saving Europe from the threat of nuclear weapons as a result of deploying U.S. missiles in Western Europe, and we support reaching an agreement that will ward off this threat which endangers the European Continent and also constitutes a threat to other areas of the world. We also support the endeavors to realize disarmament and to limit nuclear weapons in order to bring about total disarmament and drive the spector of nuclear weapons from this world.

President Ceausescu, I again welcome you, your wife, and your delegation. I wish you a pleasant stay in our country. I hope that you will convey to the Romanian people the sentiments of friendship and love from our people, who wish your people further achievements under your leadership. I express my confidence that our talks during this visit — as well as during our previous meetings — will contribute toward increasing cooperation and strengthening friendship between our two peoples and two parties, and toward deepening mutual understanding of our problems.

Allow me ladies and gentlemen to greet our dear guest, President Ceausescu, and his wife, wishing them health and happiness; to greet our dear friends, the Members of the Romanian delegation; and to greet the Romanian people, wishing the continuation of a strong Romanian-Syrian Arab friendship.

Ceausescu Addresses Banquet

JN102133 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 2016 GMT 10 May 84

[Report on Romania President Nicolae Ceausescu's speech given at a dinner in his honor in Damascus on 10 May]

[Text] Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu delivered a speech which he began by greeting President Hafiz al-Asad, his wife, and the Syrian people. He said: It is our pleasure to visit friendly Syria once again and to bring President Hafiz al-Asad, his wife, and the friendly Syrian people our warmest greetings. He expressed his gratitude for the warm and brotherly reception that he, his wife, and his delegation were accorded. He said that this visit manifests the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples. It also expresses the mutual desire to develop the Syrian-Romanian cooperation in various fields.

Ceausescu noted his meetings with President Al-Asad in Damascus and Bucharest during the past years, and said that these meetings recorded important moves to strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He described the projects that were implemented in Syria within Syrian-Romanian cooperation as a significant sign of the deeply-rooted relations between the two countries. He expressed his belief that his current visit to Damascus will find new ways of promoting relations between the two countries.

Touching on the international situation, Ceausescu said that the main task in the eighties is to stop the arms race and to disarm nuclear weapons, because there will be no victors in nuclear war. This war threatens to wipe out life on Earth.

Ceausescu Supports UN Conference

JN110822 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 11 May 84

[Report on Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's speech given at a dinner in his honor in Damascus on 10 May]

[Excerpts] Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu delivered a speech which he began by greeting President Hafiz al-Asad, his wife, and the Syrian people.

Touching on the Middle East, President Ceausescu called for negotiations aimed at establishing a comprehensive, permanent, and just peace in the region that will lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and to the solution of the Palestine question, including the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

He said: We believe that it is time for the Palestinian people to have their independent state and enjoy freedom and independence just like other people. He emphasized Romania's support for the convocation of an international conference under UN sponsorship and with the participation of the concerned parties and states, including the PLO — the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. He expressed his belief that the PLO's unity should be deepened. President Ceausescu called for the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Lebanon so that an understanding can be reached between the political and social forces in Lebanon for the sake of preserving Lebanon's independence, national sovereignty, and unity of both people and territory. He also called for an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war, for the two sides' withdrawal to the recognized, national borders, and for solving differences between the two sides.

Qaddurah, Oprea Review Cooperation

JN110658 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] A meeting was held last night under 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, and Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister. The two sides reviewed cooperation between the two friendly countries and the implementation stages of the protocols and agreements signed by them, particularly in the fields of oil, land reclamation, cement, and others. They also discussed the steps that are required to speed up the stages of implementation and overcome the existing difficulties and obstacles. They also reviewed the horizons of promoting these relations in the future in a manner that guarantees the smooth implementation [of agreements], and which serves the two countries' interests and bolsters their joint cooperation.

U.S. Concept of Peace in Mideast Not Realistic

JN101350 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The issue of war and peace in the Middle East occupies the first position among the issues put before the international community. Perhaps it is one of the most significant issues having a direct effect on the security of the region and the entire Mediterranean. The United States attempts to play down the importance of this fact. It also attempts to show that any results of the danger in the Middle East are limited, and that the region's security has no relation to the security of the Mediterranean, Europe, and the world. The U.S. Administration has never stopped claiming that the Arabs are the only side that rejects peace. Moreover, the United States claims that those who reject the U.S. concept of peace are the only ones who would be affected by the dangers. Through these claims, the United States attempts to justify the Israeli aggression and Israel's occupation of Arab land, and consequently to play down the importance of any international or regional effort to keep the Middle East away from the danger of war. This U.S. stand has become clear through its influence on the stands of the European states which rejected the convocation of an international conference on peace in the Middle East, and through its support for Israel so that it can continue its aggression against the Arabs, and its challenges to the international will.

However, the U.S. concept of war and peace in the Middle East contradicts many facts. The most important of these is that the world and its peace-loving forces are convinced that the results of any new war in the region will not be confined to the major field of this war, because the field of the coming war will not be

determined by the maps of the U.S. military officials or the hopes of the Zionist leaders. Moreover, although this U.S. concept can guarantee that the size of any Israeli aggression would not exceed the U.S. framework that is drawn up for it, it is completely powerless to determine the size of the other side's confrontation. Syria, which is the target of any Israeli action, has aspirations and obejctives that will not relinquish the pan-Arab demand for Arab security that is represented by the liberation of the land, the confrontation of the aggression, and the achievement of just and durable peace in the entire region.

It is clear that when the United States rejected the convocation of an international conference on peace in the Middle East, the UN efforts, and the UN Security Council resolutions, especially regarding southern Lebanon, it had to put forward an alternative to this rejection. The U.S. alternative, however, does not deviate from President Reagan's concept that force is the only action which is parallel to diplomacy, that Israel is the United States' strategic ally, and that what Israel aspires for is completely supported by the United States. Therefore, the current Israeli preparations for implementing what the U.S. press calls a preventive and surprise strike is the U.S. alternative to an international conference and the UN General Assembly. At a time when the Israeli military preparations have become the subject of the Western press in particular and the world political circles in general, many of the U.S. intentions and instigations regarding the aggression have become clear. However, the fact which the United States still ignores and refuses to recognize is that Syria, which is the target of the aggression, will not allow the Americans and their Zionist partners to be the decisionmakers on the issue of war and peace. Moreover, it will not allow them to determine the geographical dimensions and the results of any anticipated battle. The states that are allies to the United States will be surprised, because the security of the Middle East is the security of the entire world, and the results of the adventure will not only affect the Arabs, but they will be visible and tangible to those who encourage the United States and Israel in their stands that are hostile to peace and contradict the will of peoples and mankind.

'Arafat-Jordanian Moves, U.S. Role Attacked

PM091452 Damascus ATH-THAWRAH in Arabic 1 May 84 p 2

['Ali Dibu "Spotlight" column: "Camp David Agents and the Dead End"]

[Text] With the announcement of the formation of a national unity government in Lebanon ensuring security and stability for all the Lebanese on the basis of a general consensus to support the march of national salvation, activities hostile to the interests of Lebanon and the Arab homeland in general are increasing. These are evident in the activities of the United States, its agents, the parties to Camp David, and those preparing themselves to enter this conspiratorial tunnel. Furthermore, the Western media and certain agent regimes are waging a campaign aimed at creating the impression that there is a "positive" change in the attitude of those hostile to the Arab cause and the Palestinian cause in particular.

According to a well-informed Palestinian source 'Arafat will pay an official visit to Jordan tomorrow in order to continue the discussions he began with King Husayn during which he stressed their continuation and consolidation during his recent visit to Baghdad. Jordan is known to advocate the return of the Egyptian regime to the Arab fold with the Camp David stamp on its face.

In the United States, a secret agreement was concluded between Israel and Washington providing for participation in the implementation of covert operations by the CIA. With regard to the U.S. opponents in the Middle East, the plan provides for strengthening certain rulers in the area, particularly those who have given military facilities to the U.S. forces. In addition, a Jordanian rapid deployment force will be established and placed at the disposal of the CIA. This is in addition to the 5,000 Americans who have been trained in sabotage and are being deployed in Middle Eastern countries such as Egypt, Jordan, and the Gulf Region.

The 'Arafat-Jordanian moves fall within this context and are part of these preliminaries. 'Arafat told a Canadian paper that he is ready to accept any solution leading to an independent federal Palestinian state linked to Jordan. In this regard we wonder in whose interest this acceptance would be, given that 'Arafat knows that there is a political understanding between Israel and the Jordanian regime. He also knows that Israel is interested in preserving the king's regime and recalls that in September 1970 Israel gave much assistance to King Husayn.

In conclusion, this 'Arafat-Jordanian move is in favor of the U.S. imperialist plan in the area. Those who are advocates of the Egyptian regime, as Mubarak calls them ['Arafat and the king of Jordan], would be working against the Arabs and their cause and would be contributing to the expansion of the Camp David circle in the interest of the Zionist enemy.

TISHRIN on Israeli Attempts Against Lebanon

JN110858 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 11 May 84

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Bringing About the Success of the Salvation Government," the newspaper *TISHRIN* writes about the Israeli enemy's renewed attempt to cast doubt on the ability of Rashid Karami's government to survive. The paper says: End-ing the civil war, sparing Lebanese blood, establishing accord and reconciliation, and placing Lebanon on the right Arab path are basic issues for which all the Lebanese aspire and for which Karami's government was asked to find decisive solution. These issues greatly worry the Israeli enemy because the enemy is wagering on the complete opposite. It is wagering on the continuation of the internal bleeding, on war among the sons of the one homeland, and on alienation from the Arab fold, particularly Syria, so that it will be easy to grab hold of Lebanon and swallow it up in the same manner as Palestine was swallowed up.

TISHRIN adds: Since its intervention in Lebanon, Syria has wagered on the victory of the fraternal country and the defeat of

Israel. For the sake of translating this wager into a tangible fact on the ground, Syria has sacrificed dearly with the sole purpose of helping the Lebanese to overcome their ordeal. Out of this noble pan-Arab stand, Syria confronted the fiercest and wildest attacks. It confronted the internal bleeding and fabricated fratricide. It also confronted the invasion forces and their U.S. and NATO allies. It practically proved that it cares for Lebanon, its entity, and its sons, and that its care goes as far as entering the war.

Syria's confidence was in the right place because the civil war kindled by the Zionists and their protectors is retreating, the division they wanted to sow among the Lebanese is being remedied, and the gap they sought to create between the historic Syrian-Lebanese relations has — due to Syria's credibility — been transformed into a fence and shield for the two countries.

Shamir: IDF Above Political Discussions

TA110701 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Senior IDF commanders hosted the prime minister and the defense minister last night at a festive rally marking Independence Day in Caesarea. The prime minister told the participants that in these pre-election days everyone must bear in mind that the IDF is above any political discussions, and our enemies must not be allowed to derive encouragement from such discussions or from differences of opinion aired by the public because all of us stand united behind the IDF. The prime minister said that without the IDF, the people could not exist, and cautioned that there must on no account be any signs of taking this fact lightly — not even by fringe group.

[Begin Shamir recording] The need for the existence of a protective force whose might surpasses the limits of the capability of the Israeli nation, its capability in every sphere, requires both sides — the people, as well as the IDF — to be fully conscious of this responsibility, of this feeling of responsibility. The nation must be convinced that it must provide the IDF and the other security forces with all the ability and strength it has to offer — even above and beyond that. [end recording]

IDF Introducing High-Technology Radio Equipment

TA090743 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 May 84 p 1

[Report by defense correspondent Joshua Brilliant]

[Excerpts] Holon — The Israel Defence Forces has begun replacing its radios with high-technology transmitter equipment. These transmitters can provide secure communications even at times of heavy use of the airwaves and severe enemy interference, military correspondents were told during a tour of the Tadiran works here yesterday.

Tadiran's very-high-frequency 88 series provides 2,320 channels over which users may whisper, talk normally or send computer data. Broadcasting can automatically hop from one channel to another according to a preset programme so only receivers programmed in the same manner can tune in, it was stated.

It will take several years to complete the change, according to former military-intelligence chief Yehoshu'a Sagi, who is an adviser to the general manager of Tadiran's systems division.

Peres, Rabin, Navon, Bar-Lev To Arrange List

TA101654 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 10 May 84

[Excerpts] The Labor Party center will convene next Wednesday in order to approve the Knesset list. Up to that date, the selection [mesaderet] committee will be composing the list. This was decided today in a session of the Labor Party Bureau, which also decided upon the makeup of the selection committee. Our correspondent for party affairs, Amnon Nadav, reports:

[Nadav — live] By a large majority, the Labor Party Bureau today approved the four leading members, Peres, Rabin, Navon, and Bar-Lev, as the selection committee for the Knesset list.

MATZAD, Orot Parties To Establish Joint Institutions

TA101122 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] MATZAD [religious Zionist camp, headed by MK Hayim Druckman] and Orot [Lights, headed by Hanan Porat and Rabbi Moshe Levinger] have decided to merge and establish joint institutions. They have also decided to do away with the factional frameworks.

Ne'eman Reiterates Opinion on West Bank Attacks

TA101121 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Minister Yuval Ne'eman has reiterated his opinion that there is a great moral difference between the attack on the Islamic College in Hebron and the booby-trapping of the Arab buses, and the assassination attempt against the mayors in the territories, who were also the main instigators and leaders of the terrorist organizations. Nevertheless, he pointed out that he objects to any act of terrorism whatsoever and to people taking the law into their own hands except in self-defense. He added that the uproar in Israel in the wake of his remarks yesterday proves that both the Israeli media and leaders are the captives of their own cliches. Minister Ne'eman's remarks were delivered on his behalf by the director general of his ministry to rally participants in Qazrin.

Ben-Elisar Comments on Syria, Chances for Peace

TA101520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, says that Israel will recognize the special interests of Syria in Lebanon, if Syria recognizes Israel's interests in Lebanon. At a convention in Qazrin, Ben-Elisar said that in his opinion as long as Hafiz al-Asad controls Syria there is no chance for signing a peace with Damascus. According to him, Israel has declared its willingness to make an agreement with Syria about Lebanon. However, Damascus was against such an agreement and did not even attempt to start talks. He was talking in a gathering held in memory of David El'azar.

Lubrani Says Captured Israelis Acted 'Irresponsibly'

TA101037 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Uri Lubrani, the coordinator of Israeli activities in Lebanon, says that the three Israelis captured by the Syrians acted irresponsibly. At a gathering held in Qazrin today in memory of the late chief of staff Lieutenant General David El'azar, Lubrani added that it is very important to keep the Israeli mission in Lebanon. According to him, Israel is firmly resolved to accelerate

the IDF's withdrawal from Lebanon, but cannot do so without security arrangements and without a stable government in Beirut. In his opinion, until a conclusive arrangement for withdrawal is reached, the IDF will be obliged to stay on the Al-Awwali because, at present, there are arrangements in force to prevent terrorist activity behind that line. He went on to add that if the IDF were to withdraw from southern Lebanon now, civil war could well break out there.

Egyptian Envoy on Relations With Israel
JN101544 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0930 GMT 10 May 84

[Interview with Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni following his meeting with President Hayim Herzog on 10 May, by radio correspondent 'Umar Zaydani; carried within the "With the Noon Events" program — recorded]

[Text] ['Umar Zaydani] Mr Basyuni, would you please tell us about your meeting with President Hayim Herzog?

[Muhammad Basyuni] We met and exchanged views on all matters related to Egyptian-Israeli relations.

[Zaydani] Did President Herzog seem concerned about efforts to improve relations between Egypt and Israel?

[Basyuni] President Herzog showed deep concern over the importance of the need to improve Egyptian-Israeli relations.

[Zaydani] Do you not believe that a meeting between President Herzog, as a nonpolitician, and President Husni Mubarak would help to clear the air between Egypt and Israel?

[Basyuni] Any successful meeting should be preceded by preparatory steps in order to clear the air. Removing the clouds that exist in Egyptian-Israeli relations and establishing confidence between Egypt on one hand and the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza on the other would undoubtedly constitute a good preparation for that meeting.

[Zaydani] Don't you think that the lack of high level meetings between Israel and Egypt will help to continue the freeze in these relations?

[Basyuni] There is an Egyptian Embassy in Israel, and there is an Israeli Embassy in Egypt. Therefore, official relations exist. However we cannot live isolated from current events in the region. Therefore, these events have led to some misunderstanding in Egyptian-Israeli relations. There is no doubt that removing the results [athar] of these events will lead to clearing the air between Egypt and Israel.

[Zaydani] Will we see a move toward improving relations between Egypt and Israel in the near future?

[Basyuni] This depends on settling the existing problems and establishing confidence with the citizens in the West Bank and Gaza.

Salvadoran Ambassador Views Aid From Israel
TA071811 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] With El Salvador's Embassy now back in Jerusalem, Ambassador Napoleon Armando Guerra did not have to drive up from Tel Aviv.

[Begin Guerra recording] To be in Jerusalem — it's the best place to celebrate it. [Israel's Independence Day]. [end recording]

Ambassador Guerra says El Salvador would now like to see more Israeli agricultural aid going to his country now. Your agricultural advice is among the best in the world, he says. But ambassador Guerra denies that El Salvador is seeking Israeli military aid.

[Begin Guerra recording] No, I don't think so. I can assure you that that is not true. We are receiving military support from the United States, and of course we don't have enough money to go around buying weaponry. [end recording]

New Military Attache Appointed in Paris Embassy
TA090813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Brigadier General David Gedalya is to be the IDF military attache in France, replacing Brigadier General Amir Re'uveni, the previous attache who also headed the Defense Ministry's special mission. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that a division will now be made again in the mission in France, into military attaches and a procurement mission, as was the case prior to Ari'el Sharon's period in the Defense Ministry. Hayim Golan is to be appointed head of the ministry's procurement mission in Paris; today he heads the Defense Ministry's Procurement and Production Administration. The attache-designate in Paris, Brig Gen David Gedalya, has recently been deputy head of the General Staff Planning Branch.

April Finance Ministry Figures Disputed
TA100812 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 May 84 p 1

[Report by Nehemya Strassler]

[Text] The amount of money funnelled into the economy in April was 34.4 billion shekels, and not 12.8 billion shekels as stated by the Finance Ministry.

There are two reasons for this discrepancy between the two amounts: The first is due to the fact that the Finance Ministry only reports at the end of the month on the balance of the amounts printed. This means that if, say, 10 billion shekels were printed every day during the month, but on the last day of the month the government absorbs the 300 billion shekels it has printed that month, the Finance Ministry will report a figure of zero, despite the fact that billions of newly-printed shekels have been in circulation for the better part of that month, causing inflation to worsen.

The second reason for the discrepancy lies in a bookkeeping gimmick used by the Finance Ministry: It transferred 12.5 billion shekels in April from foreign currency accounts of local residents in order to cover a part of this cash flow, thereby reducing the ledger figures of money funnelled into the economy by the equivalent amount.

The real average amount funnelled in by the government in April — 34.4 billion shekels — will no doubt explain the continuing rise in prices in the coming months as well.

Foreign Debt Totals $22.5 Billion; Up $1.6 Billion

TA100719 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 May 84 p 1

[Report by Avi Temkin]

[Excerpt] Israel's net foreign debt totalled $22.5 billion at the end of last year, compared to $20.9b. at the end of 1982, a 7.9 percent increase, the Bank of Israel announced yesterday. In 1982 the foreign debt rose 14.3 percent.

Figures released yesterday by the Central Bureau of Statistics showed that Israel's total assets abroad dropped some $1 billion in 1983, from $12.6b. at the beginning of last year to $11.6b. at the end of the year.

Israel, NASA To Collaborate on Quake Measurements

TA100817 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 May 84 p 1

[Report by Yerah Tal]

[Text] The source of earthquakes in the Mediterranean area will be the subject of the first joint research project of NASA and the Israel Space Agency. The announcement regarding the signing of the agreement, effected in the last few days, is being published simultaneously in Israel and the United States.

Professor Dror Sade, the director of the Israel Space Agency, stated that this research is aimed at making precise measurements of light tremors in the earth's crust. To this end the Israel Space Agency will construct a satellite tracking station in the Jerusalem hills, which will be equipped with laser, optical, and electronic devices which Israel will receive on loan from NASA for a prolonged period. The equipment is valued at about $1 million. The apparatus is intended for measuring the distance between ground stations and satellites carrying special appliances. A short low-powered laser beam is aimed at the satellite, which beams it back at the station. The time it takes the laser beam to return is measured in order to determine the distance between the station and the satellite. When two or more stations track the same satellite it is possible to make exact measurements between the stations. By recording data over a certain period of time the difference in distance between the stations can be established, and this in turn indicates the earth's movements.

The Israeli tracking station will aim the laser beam at the U.S. satellite "Lagos" and the French satellite "Starlet." The two satellites are fitted with special light reflectors. The department for atmospheric sciences at the Hebrew University, headed by Professor Ari'el Kohen, will be repsonsible for operating the station.

The Israeli tracking station will constitute part of a global network, comprising permanent and mobile stations in the Mediterranean area. The plan calls for the stations to begin measuring movements in the earth's crust in 1985. Other countries in Europe and North Africa will also form part of the joint research program.

U.S. Capitulates to Arabs on Communications Network

TA110714 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 May 84 p 1

["Exclusive" report from the United States by 'Uzi Benziman]

[Text] Washington — The U.S. Information Service [USIS], which is an important part of the administration, has capitulated to pressure by Arab countries and decided not to include Israel in the communications network it is establishing in the Middle East.

Over the past year, as part of the U.S. Administration's information efforts — of which USIS is a central participant — several communications networks were set up all over the world, in an effort to allow correspondents to conduct simultaneous interviews with U.S. politicians.

So far networks have been built in Europe, Latin America, and the Far East.

Thus several interviews were held with senior U.S. figures, such as Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State Shultz, Secretary of Defense Weinberger, and National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane. The interviews are moderated in Washington by a U.S. reporter sitting with the interviewee.

The communications network allows reporters in various cities in the world to also participate in the interviews, and the interviews are aired over radio and television.

USIS had intended to open a special Middle East network, that would include the Arab countries and Israel and be called "MEDNET." Recently USIS has gone back on its original intention due to pressure by the Arab countries that refused to be included under one network along with Israel and refused to conduct interviews in which questions would also be directed from Israel. USIS consequently decided to call its Middle East network the "Arab network," and incorporate Israel into the European network.

For 4 days now I have been waiting for USIS explanations, but to no avail. It was reported yesterday that a written response was on the way, and later I was told that the USIS explanations are not yet ready.

Ramallah District Terrorists Band Apprehended
TA100924 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 10 May 84 p 2

[Report by Roni Shaqed and Gabi Brun]

[Text] The discovery of a band of terrorists in the Ramallah District has presumably prevented dozens of attacks. The band had a huge cache of 172 Soviet-made hand grenades, the same type used recently by the terrorists in the incident on Yafo and King George Streets in Jerusalem.

Security sources assume that the grenades were smuggled in from Lebanon over a year ago, probably by car, and that those apprehended served only as "suppliers" and were to have given arms to terrorist bands in the territories.

Two Surveyors Attacked by Samaria Farmers
TA101721 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] In the region of Elqana in Samaria, local farmers attacked two Israeli surveyors who were mapping the area, wounding them. The two had to be hospitalized. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that it looks as though the farmers fear that their lands will be expropriated.

Gush Emunim Leader Comments on Settlement, Terror
TA101930 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 10 May 84

[Interview with Gush Emunim secretariat member Hanan Porat by anchorman Hayim Yavin — live in the studio]

[Excerpt] [Yavin] The session of the Gush Emunim Secretariat began 3 hours ago, and it is continuing at present. We invited to our studio Hanan Porat, one of the leaders of Gush Emunim, who is of course attending the meeting. Good evening, Hanan Porat. Have any operational decisions been reached so far?

[Porat] Indeed, decisions have been reached. First of all basic decisions, which also have operational ramifications.

[Yavin] Perhaps you can name them in brief?

[Porat] First of all, we want to state that the ethical and religious principle which states that a man is innocent until proven guilty, and the secrecy with which the investigation [into the Jewish underground] is being conducted, force us to be very careful about the people involved. Therefore our remarks are directed at the events and the phenomena, and at instructions for the future, and not the details. The first thing is that we state unequivocally that the State of Israel, and only the State of Israel, and the security services have the right to safeguard the security and lives of the citizens of Israel, and no person has the right to take the law into his own hands in this matter. This is a decision which rejects any action which amounts to taking the law into one's own hands in security matters, and any attempt to undermine the exclusive authority of the relevant institutions.

The second point relates to the moral question. We say that the command to settle Eretz Yisra'el does not call for expelling the Arabs, or taking away their property or — God forbid — their lives. Therefore we categorically reject any indiscriminate attacks against the Arab population — men, women, and children. Only in the event of self-defense, which is allowed by the law, is there room for action.

Golan Heights Druze Afraid To Vote in Elections
TA080918 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 8 May 84 p 4

[Report by Yehuda Tzur]

[Text] The Druze inhabitants of the four villages in the Golan Heights that have Israeli citizenship are afraid to vote in the upcoming Knesset election because of possible revenge by Syrian sympathizers in the area. This was reported at the end of last week by Druze teachers from the Golan Heights who are sympathetic to Israel.

They said that more than 200 Druze have Israeli citizenship, but it is very doubtful many of them will appear at the open ballot boxes to vote, from fear of the reactions of the majority of the local residents.

The Druze teachers also claim that the State of Israel is not doing enough to defend those sympathetic to its affairs and is following a policy of turning a blind eye to the increase in acts of violence and revenge by Syria's supporters in the Golan Heights against Israel's sympathizers in the area.

Dissidents Urged To Expose 'Arafat's Lies
JN101612 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1335 GMT 10 May 84

["Observation" by 'Izra Shirazi]

[Text] Dear listeners, the so-called Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], leader of the Fatah dissidents, said in Damascus that Yasir 'Arafat lost his legitimacy to represent the Palestinian people after he met with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and after he declared that he is ready to engage in direct negotiations with Israel.

The truth is that Abu Musa has violated reality by saying that 'Arafat has lost his legitimacy to represent the Palestinian people. How can a person lose something that he never had in the first place? In other words, 'Arafat can neither objectively nor logically lose his legitimacy to represent the Palestinians, because he has never possessed such a legitimacy unless this alleged legitimacy is based on irregular and false standards.

At any rate, it seems that Abu Musa has missed the point this time too. If he really wants to do good service for the Palestinians, he and his comrade Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] could have done better if they had fulfilled the pledged they made to everybody during the Tripoli battles in northern Lebanon when they promised to disclose the lies that 'Arafat had circulated during the

previous years. At that time, Abu Salih told *NEWSWEEK*: 'Arafat has lied to our people during the past years; therefore, it is our duty to totally reveal this aspect of 'Arafat — namely, lying.

To tell the truth, Abu Musa and Abu Salih actually began to reveal 'Arafat's lies for a short while, but it is not exactly known why they stopped fulfilling their pledge. It is recalled that after the Palestinian organization's radio in Nahr al-Barid Camp was captured by the forces of Abu Musa and Abu Salih, the new female announcer used to call 'Arafat and his supporters the gangs of criminals. Even if both Abu Salih and Abu Musa have stopped revealing 'Arafat's lies, the realities will inevitablly appear sooner or later — however much time passes in order to cover them and whatever the size of the forces that collaborated in order to cover up these lies.

Palestinian Culture Center Opens in East Jerusalem
TA090810 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 May 84 p 3

[Report by Edward Grossman]

[Text] A Palestinian theatre and art complex, the first of its kind in Israel or the West Bank, is due to open tonight in East Jerusalem.

The Nuzha-Al Haqawati Centre is named after the Nuzha cinema, formerly housed in the redesigned and renovated building next to the American Colony Hotel, and the Haqawati troupe whose members conceived of the project.

A spokesman said that the complex is meant to "give the Palestinian community an opportunity to express itself culturally, to develop and allow the arts to take on new dimensions."

At a news conference yesterday, while dozens of workmen and volunteers put the finishing touches to the stage and the 400-seat auditorium, Haqawati actress and costume designer Jackie Lubeck said that the $100,000 required to rent and transform the building was raised through contributions here and abroad, both from organizations and wealthy Palestinians.

She declined to name any of the donors. However, another member of the Haqawati troupe, Da'ud Kutab, said that the fund-raisers did not approach any government or political group, such as Jordan or the PLO, in order to avoid trouble with Israeli authorities.

Kutab said that so far, there had been only two minor incidents — an outdoor banner announcing the opening was ordered taken down by the Jerusalem municipality, and an 'ud (lute) belonging to musician Mustafa Al-Kurd was destroyed while being pried apart by security officials at Ben-Gurion Airport.

Both Kutab and West Bank painter Sulayman Mansur, who sits on the centre's advisory board, said they were aware that the centre would have to choose its material with care and not indulge in what Kutab called "politcal sloganeering" or "flag-waving." He said that in the seven years during which the Haqawati troupe has mounted productions on various stages in East Jerusalem, Galilee and Tel Aviv, its members have learned something of the operations of Israeli censorship.

"All our plays will be submitted as in the past, for the censor's approval," he said. "We plan to go strictly by the book."

While the centre's activities are described by its organizers as purely cultural, the Haqawati troupe's "main aim," as set forth in a manifesto, is to provide a theatre "alive to the transformation of the Palestinian society, torn by the Israeli occupation and its attempt to destroy social, economical and cultural identity."

Lubeck added that the centre plans to invite West Bank pupils and students to performances and exhibits, thus skirting the Civil Administration's censorship laws, which are stricter than those applied in Israel.

Two Arabs Complain of Torture in Prison
TA060843 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 May 84 p 8

[Report by Yerah Tal]

[Excerpts] Two Sakhnin residents who are accused of waving the PLO flag during the last "Land Day," complained that they were tortured in the police prisons in 'Akko and Jalama. The complaint reached the commander of the police Galilee Subdistrict, who passed it on to be checked out by the subdistrict's ombudsman.

Salah (Zbidat), a 23-year-old chemical technician, was arrested on 13 April. He was detained for 16 days in the 'Akko and Jalama prisons. His lawyer, Salim (Wakim), claims that his client was "cruelly tortured for the purpose of making him confess his guilt."

On 27 April, 22-year-old Ibrahim (Haliyah) of Sakhnin was also detained on similar charges. He was held in the 'Akko prison and his lawyer (Wakim) claims that he managed to meet with him only about a week after he was detained. According to the lawyer this detainee too "underwent a series of tortures in the prison. He is in a bad state of health, and is not receiving any medical treatment." The spokesman of the Galilee Subdistrict, Chief Inspector David Bar-Yehuda, said in reaction that the allegations against the two detainees were described by the judge as serious incidents which endanger the democracy. However, the spokesman confirmed that the complaints are being examined by the police ombudsman and are receiving "the normal treatment of such complaints." Until the investigation ends, the police refuse to react to the complaints.

Owner of AL-FAJR Permitted To Enter Country
TA101033 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 10 May 84 p 2

[Report by Amnon Dotan]

[Text] In quiet and without public fanfare, Israeli authorities allowed a well-known PLO figure into the country about a month ago. The reference is to Paul 'Ajluni, a Palestinian-American,

who besides playing a conspicuous role in the PLO's overseas propaganda organization, is also the owner of the daily *AL-FAJR*, published in East Jerusalem. 'Ajluni immigrated to the United States before the 6-day war and is currently a senior adviser to the PLO mission at the United Nations.

He was allowed into Israel at the end of 1976, when he came here to organize a group of notables in the territories into attempting to pressure the authorities into permitting them to participate in the PNC, which was due to meet in Cairo at the time.

Rumors are rife among Arabs that the man is working for the ICA, by which the Arabs here also explain the fact that he was not arrested on his previous visit. When he was asked at the time whether he feared arrest, 'Ajluni replied: "Not to worry, the Israelis would not dare arrest me." But the Israelis did. He was detained for interrogation, and released through the quick intervention of the U.S. consul.

It is noteworthy that since 'Ajluni's visit in 1976, his return to Israel has been prevented. Now, for reasons that are not clear, it has again been decided to allow 'Ajluni to visit Israel. This means that he will be able to renew ties with various notables in the territories and intervene directly in the operation of *AL-FAJR*.

The *HADASHOT* correspondent asked the Defense Ministry spokesman whether it is Israel's policy not to permit persons identified with the PLO into the country and the spokesman replied: "I assume so." He declined to answer additional questions.

This is not the only incident where the authorities have turned a blind eye to PLO activity in the territories. Last year the National Guidance Committee met at the home of Karim Khalaf in Jericho (also present were Bassam ash-Shak'ah, Ibrahim at-Tawil, and George (Hebron), without eliciting any reaction by security forces. The committee was outlawed 2 years ago. At the same time, the attempt at organizing made by the Democratic Movement for Peace, which unites the moderate elements in the territories, was banned. The movement, headed by Muhammad an-Nasir of Hebron, was prepared politically to oppose the PLO. They were ready to join the Camp David process and support the Reagan initiative.

Histadrut Plan To Industrialize Arab, Druze Areas

TA100718 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 May 84 p 6

[Report by Roy Isacowitz]

[Text] Tel Aviv — Hevrat Ha'ovdim, the Histadrut holding company, has embarked on a programme of development and industrialization of the Arab and Druse sector. The progress so far was detailed yesterday during the first meeting of a public committee dedicated to that purpose.

Uri Thon, manager of the Company for the Development and Industrialization of the Arab and Druse Sector, said that a number of projects based on joint Hevrat Ha'ovdim and Arab funding are in the pipeline. Among them is a tehina factory being constructed in Umm al-Fahm at a cost of $300,000. Thon added that at least five supermarkets will be in operation in Arab and Druse villages within the next two years, and that Shikun Ha'ovdim and Solel Boneh construction companies are involved in negotiations over the building of housing units.

A study commissioned by the company last year showed that 410 factories already exist in the Arab sector, Thon said. These factories, which employ over 8,100 workers, mainly women, are largely textile concerns. Few of them can utilize workers with a higher education.

Thon and Hevrat Ha'ovdim secretary Danny Rosolio stressed that a major task was to elicit government recognition of Arab districts as development areas. At the moment, Thon said, only two Arab areas are so designated: Yirka, where there is practically no land area for development, and Shefar'am, which has no infrastructure.

Rosolio said that the present trend of the wage earner's place of employment moving further and further from his home cannot continue. The answer is to turn the Arab villages into social and industrial centres, he said.

Mahmud Yunis, manager of Hevrat Ha'ovdim's department for the development of the Arab and Druse sector, said that a change is needed in education policies. Only 17 percent of Arab students are studying professions, he said, while the number for the Jewish population is over 50 percent. He called on Hevrat Ha'ovdim to be the "pioneer" in absorbing Arab academics.

Poll Questions Israelis on Equal Rights for Arabs

TA081100 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 May 84 p 6

[Excerpts] About 40 percent of the public supports full equal rights for Israeli Arabs, on condition that they also take an equal share of the burden of duties (service in the IDF, or national service). This emerges from a public opinion poll conducted for *MA'ARIV*. The poll was conducted by the Modi'in Ezrahi research institute directed by Dr Sara Shemer.

The poll was conducted between 8-12 April, and 1,292 people representative of the adult Jewish population in Israel, not including residents of kibbutzim, Judaea and Samaria, and the Golan Heights, were interviewed.

Two questions were asked in the poll: One dealt with Israeli Arabs' rights; and the other was about the dollarization plan.

[Question] I will read several views to you about the rights of the country's Arab citizens (inside the Green Line area); please say which of them is closest to your opinion:

1. Full equality of rights should be given to Arabs, as it is to Jews, without any conditions: 10.5 percent

2. Full equality of rights should be given to Israeli Arabs only if there is also equality of duties (Arab citizens should serve in the IDF or do national service): 39.7 percent

3. Equality of rights can only be given to Arab citizens after there is peace with the Arab world: 19.5 percent

4. Full equality of rights should not be given to Arabs under any conditions: 28.1 percent

5. No answer: 2.2 percent

The high rate of the public (some 40 percent) that supports full equality of rights for Israeli Arabs is dependent on the fact that the Arabs should also take an equal share in the burden of duties (IDF service or national service).

Another 20 percent support full equality of rights only when there is peace with the Arab world. About 11 percent expressed categorical support for full equality of rights for Arabs without any conditions.

Some 28 percent are categorically opposed to granting equal rights to Arabs. In other words, the public's positions on this problem are divided into three groups:

1. Those who support full equality of rights for citizens, without conditions. This group covers about 11 percent of the public.

2. Those who support full equality of rights for citizens, but only under certain condition. This group covers about 59 percent of the public.

3. Those who are categorically opposed to granting Arab citizens full equality of rights. This group covers some 28 percent of the public.

Individual Citizens Allowed To Visit Hungary

TA091721 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Israelis will be allowed to visit Hungary as single individuals, not only as part of a group. The representative of Austrian Airlines in Israel told our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum that from now on Israelis will be able to obtain in Vienna a 30-day visa for Hungary.

Briefs

April Immigration — A total of 1,204 immigrants and potential immigrants arrived in April, according to the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption. This is 21.5 percent more than the figure for March, and 4 percent more than the figure for April 1983. The greatest number, 480, came from Africa, 192 from Latin America, 181 from Eastern Europe (146 from Romania), 167 from Western Europe, and 146 from North America. In the first four months of the year, 4,772 immigrants and potential immigrants arrived. [Text] [Jerusalem *THE JERUSALEM POST* in English 9 May 84 p 3 TA]

Population Census — The Israeli population has increased by 2 percent compared with last year's Independence Day eve census. Thus, 4.17 million people currently live in Israel. The spokesman for the Central Bureau of Statistics has said that no change has occurred in the ratio of Jews and members of other faiths in Israel: 83 percent of the Israeli inhabitants are Jewish. [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 6 May 84 TA]

Exports to United States — During the first 3 months of 1984, Israeli exports to the United States increased by 20 percent compared with the same period last year. [Excerpt] [Tel Aviv *MA'ARIV* in Hebrew 8 May 84 p 5 TA]

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Chairs 9 May Politburo Session

LD101117 Algiers APS in English 1000 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Algiers, 10/05/84 (APS) — The Politburo of the C.C. met yesterday under the chairmanship of the President of the Republic, FLN Party Secretary General, Mr Chadli Bendjedid.

The Politburo fixed to the 22 May the holding of the 12th session of the C.C. and defined the agenda of this session.

On another turn, the Politburo examined the soldier elaborated by the national commission in charge of the preparation of great axes [as received] of the next Five Years Plan (1985-1989) in conformity with recommendations of the FLN Party 5th Congress.

Successively in Hungary and in Czechoslovakia, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Politburo member, foreign affairs minister made an expose on these two visits.

The Politburo registered with satisfaction the positive results springing from these two visits notably regarding the new prospects in favour of the development of friendship links as well as links of exchanges and cooperation between Algiera on the one hand, and Hungary and Czechoslovakia on the other hand.

Briefs

New Envoy To France — Algiers, 6/04/84 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic, FLN party secretary general received yesterday Mr Abdelhamid Mehri, C.C member. Mr Mehri is to join his new post as Algeria's ambassador to France. [Text] [Algiers APS in English 1030 GMT 6 May 84 LD]

Agricultural Cooperation With Tunisia — Algiers, 9/05/84 (APS) — Mr. Kasdi Merbah, supply member of the Politburo, minister of agriculture and fisheries, and Mr. Lassad Ben Osman, Tunisian minister of agriculture signed yesterday a proceedings on the agriculture cooperation notably in fields of research, training and popularization, and animal and vegetable production and in the field of scientific resources as well as commercial exchanges. The two parties agreed to make surveys and achievements of joint projects. [Text] [Algiers APS in English 1033 GMT 9 May 84 LD]

LIBYA

Tunisia Warned of 'Grave Danger' to Relations

LD110749 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 11 May 84

[Statement issued by the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison on 10 May 1984]

[Text] The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has previously warned the Tunisian Government officially that there is evidence pointing toward the probability that Tunisian territory has been used for anti-Jamahiriyah terrorist activities. This is a matter that might affect the fraternal and historic relations between the two countries.

After the confessions and the evidence no one can refute, it has been proven to the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison that Tunisian territory was used by terrorist groups who planned to commit sabotage and murder in the Jamahiriyah. On Sunday morning, 6 May 1984, a terrorist group consisting of three persons was arrested. The group entered Libyan territory from the direction of the Tunisian border. The group had weapons and explosives and documents relating to the economic and strategic targets they intended to sabotage in the Jamahiriyah. One member of this group carried a diplomatic passport No 4350 issued in Khartoum on 27 April 1983. It was proven that he entered and departed Tunisia on the following dates:

Entry: Tunis-Carthage airport on 30 December 1983
Departure: Tunis-Carthage airport 4 January 1984
Entry: Tunis-Cathage airport on 30 January 1984
Departure: Tunis-Carthage on 10 February 1984
Entry: Tunis-Carthage airport on 20 March 1984
Departure: Tunis-Carthage on 22 April 1984
Entry: Tunis-Carthage airport on 2 May 1984

This person was also given an entry visa from the Tunisian Embassy in Khartoum. The visa was No 1080, valid for several journeys and dated 15 December 1983. It has been confirmed that the group was hiding in a building in Tripoli. This was reported by one of its members who is now being interrogated. The building was raided by the revolutionary committees. The group has admitted they entered from Tunisian territory on 1 March 1984. The documents and papers in the possession of the interrogation authorities were in their own handwriting and were written during that period. They also show that this group was using Tunisian territory to enter Libyan territory. The Tunisian authorities can see for themselves these undeniable facts are not a matter of any fraud. On 8 May 1984, without permission, a truck carrying 3 soldiers armed with sniper rifles and other weapons and ammunition went deep into Libyan territory. The identities of these persons as well as the motive for their entry into Libyan territory are now being investigated.

While the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison stresses its continuous commitment to the historic and unifying relations between the two fraternal peoples, it would like at the same time to warn against the grave danger to which the relations between the two countries might be exposed as a result of these destructive actions.

'Angry Popular' Demonstrations Held in Cities

LD101600 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Angry popular demonstrations were held in most cities of the Jamahiriyah today to announce the vanquishing popular challenge to all the reactionary, fascist, bourgeois, traitorous, mercenary, and agent enemies of the authority of the people, and

to announce their readiness to fight until death to liquidate and totally eliminate them, as our people did those terrorist cells and agent gangs which received training at special camps in Britain, America, and Sudan, and tried to commit aggression against the people's authority and its civilized giant revolutionary gains.

Their fate was annihilation, their punishment was death, and their end was shame in being cursed. This is the eternal lesson for anyone who might be tempted to harm the people's authority and the gains of the society of the masses which were achieved thanks to the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and its leader, the teacher, the thinker, the revolutionary Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Hundreds of thousands of demonstrators called for the immediate execution of the terrorists and the gangs of the agent Muslim brothers, and for the pursuit and elimination of all the defeated gangs wherever they exist. They also chanted angry slogans calling for the toppling of the fascist tail Numayri who trained the terrorists at special camps to work against the people's authority and against the achievements of the Libyan Arab people, confirming their readiness to carry out the death order against this toy regime. The hundreds of thousands of demonstrators also chanted loud revolutionary slogans which confirmed the eternal cohesion with the revolution and with its leader in every trench and position, the attainment of further goals, and the continuing militant repulsion of all the remnants of the traitors, defectors, and agents, the destruction of their nests and their liquidation. The revolution is progress and it will continue with its masses, strong, giant, carrying the banners of freedom, victory, and historical glory, challenging all enemies with faith and revolutionary stubbornness.

In Sabhah, the masses marched in a demonstration of anger in the streets and squares of the city in defiance of imperialism and its agent tails — mercenary stray dogs, low terrorist cells which wanted to harm the authority and civilized achievements of the people. The masses chanted slogans which confirm the strong and certain determination to liquidate all the agent enemies of the people's authority. The masses confirmed through their chantings that the Great Al-Fatih Revolution will remain strong with the masses for whose sake it erupted and which has enabled them to be masters of their capabilities — authority, wealth, and arms. The demonstration of the brother Arabs in Sabhah issued a statement in which they confirmed their eternal adherence to people's authority and to their great revolution and its leader, and their readiness to make sacrifices for the physical and ruthless liquidation of its enemies at home and abroad. They called for the immediate execution of the terrorist cells and the gangs of the agent Muslim brothers.

The masses declared their de. nce of American and British imperialism and of their reactionary and traitorous agents, confirming that they will liquidate the stray dogs everywhere.

In Murzuq, a demonstration of anger was held in condemnation of the actions of the saboteur terrorist gang of stray dogs and the tails of colonialism and reaction and the agents gangs of the Muslim brothers, declaring their determination to hit with iron fists the traitors at home and abroad. The demonstration issued a statement which confirmed that this people, which thanks to the revolution has become the master of its affairs, cannot accept any substitute for people's authority and that any desparate action cannot influence the course of the revolution and the Libyan Arab people which believes in the Green Thought which heralds the era of the masses. The masses declared in their statement that physical liquidation will be the fate of the stray dogs wherever they exist. The masses confirmed in their statement their cohesion with the Sudanese people to topple the agent regime of the tail Numayri which is in conspiracy with American and British imperialism against the Libyan Arab people.

In Banghazi, large popular demonstrations were held which confirmed the people's will to deal a blow to all the traitors, the enemies and the defectors, pursue them everywhere and implement the people's judgment against them so their fate will be the same black fate that befell the terrorist Muslim brothers and the agents who infiltrated into the Jamahiriyah to commit aggression against the authority of the people, the people who alone have authority. The demonstrators called for the fall of the tail Numayri and announced their alliance with the fraternal Sudanese people in their struggle to topple the bloody agent regime in Sudan which has harbored the traitorous terrorist gangs and trained them for acts of assassination, sabotage, war, and destruction against our people and civilized achievements. The masses issued a statement calling for the immediate execution of the remnants of the terrorist cells and the agent Muslim brothers and their pursuit everywhere and their [word indistinct]. The statement confirmed the Libyan Arab people will not accept giving up the historical transformation achieved by the free revolutionary will and that they will make all the sacrifices for the sake of their revolutionary choices.

Banghazi Statement

LD101315 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate:

This is the statement of the masses of the popular conferences in the municipality of the first proclamation [Banghazi], adopted during a march held today to denounce the evil plots hatched by Arab reaction, U.S. imperialism, and British colonialism.

Masses of our Arab people, the world's peoples, aspiring to freedom and liberation: The people of Libya stand today to assert their defiance and continuous struggle to safeguard their historic gains which they realized by seizing authority, wealth and arms. By this, they underline the sincerity and firmness of the march of the Great 1 September Revolution toward the realization of man's freedom and his complete and final emanicipation from the tools of oppression, repression and exploitation and toward lending support to the oppressed people and those struggling for freedom and human principles in the world.

Revolutionary action is developing in all world arenas because of the true and honest good tidings it brings, thereby disturbing the forces of evil — the imperialists, the reactionaries, and agents who continue to impose their domination over their peoples and who suck the blood of the peoples they repress and oppress. They are disturbed by the good principles heralded by the third universal theory: the principles of lifting oppression from over the

head of man, all forms of oppression, so that man can live free on the earth and under the sun. In view of this, these tools of imperialism, led by the United States, began efforts to stifle this light being emitted from the land of the Jamahiriyah and to use overt sinister means to harm the Great 1 September Revolution by hatching plots, training saboteurs and agents, and attempting to sneak them into the Jamahiriyah so that they may commit acts of murder, sabotage and terrorism.

But their intrigues have failed and their dreams thwarted and turned into mirages, for the forces of the revolution and the forces of good laid in wait for them and exposed them. Henceforth, there shall be no lenience nor truce with the traitors and agents, the henchmen of imperialism and colonialism. May their heads be severed from their bodies, for the patience of our people has expired because of these mean plots being hatched against them.

The masses of the First Proclamation City affirm their cohesion with the revolution and their living forces which create the new Jamahariyah society. They declare the following:

1. The passing of the death sentence against all terrorist traitors, the remnants of the partisans and all the stray dogs internally and externally, and against all those who cooperate with them or have anything to do with their sabotage activities. [chants]

2. The masses of the popular conferences in the First Proclamation City call for the liquidation of the remnants and symbols of the defunct reactionary royalist regime.

3. The preparation for entering the battle alongside the movement of the Sudanese revolutionary committees to topple the regime of agent Numayri now that it has been proven he is fully involved with and allied to the enemies of the Libyan Arab people. [chants]

4. The masses warn all reactionary Arab regimes which provide shelter and protection to the stray dog that they will not escape punishment of the revolutionary committees, the instruments of the popular revolution.

5. The masses decide to turn the thousands of the sons of the Libyan Arab people into suicide squads to liquidate the enemies of the revolution, to pursue them anywhere they may go in the world and to physically liquidate them.

6. American imperialism and the British administration are held fully responsible for protecting and helping the stray dogs. The revolution will pursue them to destroy their interests in the Arab homeland and to lend support to all the liberation movements that oppose them. [chants]

Forward, the struggle continues.

Iran's Velayati Arrives, Stresses Common Views

LD101712 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] The foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, and his accompanying delegation arrived in Tripoli this afternoon on a visit to Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Dr Velayati made a statement to the JANA correspondent in which he stressed the depth of the brotherly ties that link the Libyan Arab people with its fraternal Iranian people, indicating the many joint stands in the numerous international arenas regarding various issues.

He said: We have come to the land of the Jamahiriyah accompanied by members of the delegation to affirm at close hand our firm stand regarding the international arrogance and the intrigues, plots, and conspiracies hatched by imperialism and Zionism against the fraternal Jamahiriyyah. I would also like to say that we share many viewpoints with the brothers in the Jamahiriyah, and therefore we come to this land, the land of liberty, to stress our absolute support to the brotherly Jamahiriyah.

He added: We are following closely all plots planned against the brotherly people of the Jamahiriyah and we would like to assure you that you are not alone in your struggle against imperialism and Zionism, but we in the Islamic Republic of Iran are with your people and government; we support you and back you, and stand beside you against these hostile plots, and we are confident that you will achieve all your national and progressive objectives in your struggle.

Greeted by At-Turayki

LD101919 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1835 GMT 10 May 84

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 10 May (JANA) — The brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison made a statement to the media delegation accompanying the Iranian foreign minister in which he expressed the Libyan Arab people's high appreciation of the Islamic Republic of Iran and its brotherly people's stand in support of the people of the Jamahiriyah in their struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction. He said: There is no doubt that the Islamic revolutions in Libya and Iran are targeted by the enemies of the Islamic nation, enemies of progress and freedom. What harms the Great 1 September Revolution will hurt the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

He said that the Iranian republic's positive stand and full support for the Jamahiriyah's people are natural, and we fully appreciate this. It confirms that the revolutions and the peoples in the Jamahiriyah and Iran are in one trench against the enemies of Islam, the enemies of progress and freedom. We believe, and we are more convinced, that this cohesion constitutes a force in facing our enemies. He added: The Libyan Arab people immediately wiped out the hirelings, traitors, and agents and thwarted the imperialist and reactionary plots.

The brother secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison stressed the Libyan Arab people's determination to move forward in confronting the enemies of people's authority. He stressed that our people's strength and honorable cohesion are able to crush terrorists and confront the enemies of Islam.

Meeting Stresses Fraternity

NC110629 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison yesterday evening met with Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who arrived in Tripoli within the framework of the joint struggle of the two revolutions to confront the imperialist and reactionary challenges and the plots of the traitors and agents.

A comprehensive review of the current Arab and international situations was made during the meeting as well as the terrorist acts planned by regimes hostile to the Arab Libyan people which terrorist cells have attempted to carry out after being trained in acts of sabotage and assassination in special camps in the United States, Britain, and Sudan.

During the meeting Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati stressed the Iranian people's stand with the fraternal people of the Jamahiriyah to confront these terrorist actions because the Jamahiriyah is a symbol of the struggle against the intrigues and terrorist plots of imperialism. He lauded the Arab Libyan people and their revolution's courageous confrontation of the plots of imperialism and its terrorist agents in this sensitive part of the world. He stressed this confrontation will repulse all the plots and intrigues aimed at harming [Libya's] achievements.

Describes Ties as 'Strategic'

GF110709 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Excerpts] According to our correspondent, Mr Velayati, our country's foreign minister, arrived in Tripoli yesterday afternoon at the head of an official delegation. He was welcomed by Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, the secretary of the Libyan People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison; some of the country's officials; and the ambassador and members of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Embassy in Tripoli.

This visit is taking place to express the Islamic Republic of Iran's support for the Libyan stance vis-a-vis the movements of U.S. imperialism and also to assess the present changes in the region and the international situation. Dr Velayati is carrying a message from our country's president, Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, in support of Libya. On his arrival in Tripoli, Mr Velayati said in an interview with the IRNA correspondent that the ties between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Libya are strategic. He stated: Following the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, these ties have become closer and more cordial and are expanding.

Mr Velayati also said: During the more than 5 years since the victory of the Islamic Revolution, the trend of increasing the friendly and fraternal ties between the two countries has continued, despite all the difficulties imposed on the two countries by the enemies. I think that the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Libyan Jamahiriyah will be able to assist each other in attaining many common objectives as two Muslim, nonaligned countries.

Continuing his speech, Mr Velayati spoke of the latest conspiracies of U.S. imperialism and its agents against the brother country of Libya and said: We have come here so that we may once more have coordination and necessary consultations for combating imperialism and its agents in the area. Such visits between the officials of the countries are essential for the consolidation of mutual ties and the exchange of opinions regarding the problems that crop up in the area everyday.

Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, the secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, in an interview with correspondents regarding the clear and decisive stance of the Islamic Republic of Iran in support of Libya, said that the people and the leadership of the Libyan Jamahiriyah cordially appreciate [the support of] the nation and the government of the brother Islamic Republic of Iran for standing by Libyan nation.

The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau stressed: Just as the Iranian nation was able to emerge victorious over the reactionary forces and the enemies of the revolution, we have also been able to wipe out the destructive efforts of the hirelings supported by reaction and imperialism with all our strength. He emphasized: The Libyan nation is determined to continue its struggle until the attainment of the complete sovereignty of the people of this country. For the achievement of this goal, we depend on our national forces and our brothers, especially in the Islamic Republic of Iran, and we will not heed any clamor by the hirelings and their endeavors. Our country has proven and will prove by its revolutionary strength that it can destroy aggressors.

Conveys Support to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD111338 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution today received Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who conveyed to him the firm stance of the leadership of the Islamic revolution and the Iranian people on the side of their brothers the Libyan Arab people and their revolution against the terrorist actions directed by hostile regimes, which terrorist cells — infiltrated into the Jamahiriyah and trained in acts of sabotage and assassination in special camps in Britain, America and Sudan — tried to carry out.

He also asserted the stance of the Iranian people and their total support for the people of the Jamahiriyah in confronting all challenges, plots and intrigues, since the Jamahiriyah is the symbol of the struggle of peoples against terrorism and imperialist and reactionary plots.

AL FAJR AL-JADID: 3 Al-Qadhdhafi Attackers Free

NC102042 Paris AFP in English 2014 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Paris, May 10 (AFP) — Three of the attackers who took part in Tuesday's raid on the combined residence and headquarters of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in Tripoli are on the run, according to press reports in the Libyan capital.

Diplomatic sources in Tripoli contacted by telephone said the newspaper *AL-FAJR AL-JADID (NEW DAWN)* had published their photographs and appealed to anyone who sees them to seize them.

The paper, which gave what it said were the real and false names of the men, alleged they were members of the commando which the official news agency JANA said was "liquidated" after a five-hour shootout.

Palestinian, Lebanese Factions Condemn 8 May Attack

LD102322 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1920 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Tripoli, 10 May (JANA) — Brother leader of the revolution received more messages condemning strongly the infiltration of a group of terrorists into the Jamahiriyah to carry out sabotage acts against people's installations, destroy the cultural achievements accomplished on the land of the Jamahiriyah, and assassinate a number of citizens. Those sending these messages stressed the struggle cohesion with the revolution and its leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, in repelling its enemies: groups of agents, hirelings, and infiltrators.

The messages came from the members of the leadership of the new revolutionary movement in Fatah; Dr Samir Ghawshah, the Secretary General of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front; 'Abd ar-Rahim Murad, Secretary General of the Arab Socialist Union in Lebanon; Walid Junblatt, Chairman of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party; and from the Lebanese Arab Democratic Party, Arab revolutionary committees in Lebanon, the Lebanese Socialist Arab Labor Party, and the secretary of the Palestine Liberation Front Central Committee [as heard].

AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR Blasts U.S. Hostility

PM091921 Tripoli AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR 7 May 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Not an Easy Prey"]

[Text] The Jamahiriyah people once again find themselves in a direct clash with U.S. imperialism. They find themselves facing an aggressive war imposed upon them by the leader of international terror, the enemy of the liberated peoples, and the world's biggest devil.

These new U.S. aggressive wars are evident in the incitement of the European governments to impose an economic and political boycott of the Jamahiriyah and in the preparations to hold military maneuvers for NATO forces in the Mediterranean in an attempt to provoke Libya.

Therefore, the confrontation is bound to take place and the preparations for it have been going on for a long time, beginning with the black propaganda campaign to undermine the Jamahiriyah's reputation and the brother leader's image — including the economic blockade and the war of starvation, the expulsion of Libyan Arab students from Washington, the closure of the Libyan People's Bureau in Washington — and ending with the military clash in the Gulf of Sidra.

This is an open war which U.S. imperialism is waging against the Jamahiriyah in the political, information, economic, and military fields, a war that has been going on for a long time without the United States being able to weaken this people despite its alleged legendary strength. It is perhaps the biggest insult and shame for an imperialist country like the United States that it has fought the longest war against the Jamahiriyah and yet continues to feel pain from it and from its leading liberating role in the world, and that it has protested and complained in all the world forums without being able to hurt this people or curb their leading liberating role in the world or their revolutionary instigative role among the peoples to resist imperialism. This proves the impotence of U.S. imperialism, despite its tremendous strength, and shows that the Jamahiriyah is not an easy prey. It is not Grenada, and so the United States and its allies and lackeys should think a thousand times before launching any aggressive adventure against it.

The question is: Why is the Jamahiriyah number two on the list of countries hostile to the United States after the Soviet Union? The answer to this is that the Jamahiriyah has transcended Libya's geographical borders in in its influence and thoughts. Its revolutionary presence is felt in Africa, Europe, in the peace movement, among the Greens movement opposed to the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles, in Asia, in what Reagan calls America's backyard — Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Latin America. The Jamahiriyah has thus turned the international arena into a field of conflict against and resistance to imperialist influence. This is in addition to the Jamahiriyah's role in the Arab national field, in Lebanon, and in Palestine, as well as its role in uniting the Arab nation and continued instigation to bring about the downfall of U.S. agents in Sudan, Egypt, Somalia, and Oman. There is also the Jamahiriyah's moral and intellectual influence which is having a great effect on the peoples' thinking, the thinking that the United States fears because it destroys the principles on which it has been established. These are the principles of exploitation, terror, dictatorship, and inequitable relations. They are the principles on which its existence is based and from which it derives its demonic strength.

Why then is U.S. imperialism's onslaught becoming more intense?

This explains why the fields of U.S. confrontation are expanding to include the information, political, economic, scientific, and military aspects and why the Jamahiriyah is number two on the list of enemies of the United States.

The Jamahiriyah is the principal target of U.S. imperialism because it is the main source of U.S. pains: It is the stumbling block in the face of tis expansionist plans and its monopolist interests; it is the revolutionary force threatening U.S. agents in the area.

If U.S. imperialism were capable of harming the Jamahiriyah and if the Jamahiriyah were like Grenada, for example, the United States would not have hesitated for one moment to decide its conflict with the Jamahiriyah.

But the Jamahiriyah is something different to which the rules of traditional calculations and computer functions do not apply. The Jamahiriyah is this people who have in their hands the power, the wealth, and the arms.

The Jamahiriyah is the armed people seeking martyrdom or triumph and nothing else; it is this desert geographic depth that scorches all invaders and aggressors, the national Arab depth, and the international depth. It is all the rebelling peoples eager for freedom. It is the broad international front that opposes imperialism, Zionism, racism, and reaction. It is for this reason that the United States is very hesitant and thinks a thousand times before launching its aggressive adventure.

Sudanese Opposition Leader Garang Interviewed

LD110510 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2230 GMT 10 May 84

[Interview with Dr John Garang de Mabior, leader of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement, by unidentified radio correspondent "somewhere outside Libya"; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Brothers, peace be upon you. With us in this interview is Colonel Dr John Garang De Maboir, commander-in-chief of the People's Army for the Liberation of Sudan, chairman of the Military Committee, and leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement. He is a former officer in the Sudanese Armed Forces, has a doctorate in economics, and was a lecturer at Khartoum University. Welcome Dr John Garang de Mabior.

[Garang] Thank you.

[Correspondent] I have a few questions I would like to ask you. My first question is: Perhaps there are those who do not know the truth about what is taking place in Sudan now, because the counter-propaganda, as you know, obscures facts. We would like to explain to our listeners the events in Sudan and what is (?pushing) the Sudanese to this revolution.

[Garang] In Sudan there is a revolutionary mass war, which began in southern Sudan and eventually will include the whole of Sudan. It began in Sudan for historical reasons. The first war from 1955 until 1972 was against the [word indistinct] accords. They said the problem of the south was a [word indistinct] problem only, but after 1972 Numayri began to agree with the first movement. He began to move against the (?previous) agreements; and this led to rebellion in the south again. [Word indistinct] agreement, the agreement with Egypt and [words indistinct], and many things he did in the south [words indistinct] the gasoline system — all this led to the rebellion in the south. However, this time the rebellion in the south is not (?like) secession from Sudan, but for the unity of Sudan with democracy in Sudan. In May 1983 we had units to [word indistinct] a regional government in Juba. We [word indistinct] a government for the whole masses in Sudan. This is the basis and the meaning of our movement in Sudan.

[Correspondent] If the People's Army for the Liberation of Sudan triumphs under your leadership, will you come forward to rule on behalf of those people who have been fighting throughout these years, or do you favor having the people who have been fighting assume the affairs of the country, and how?

[Garang] They will assume the affairs of the country. We will not rule on behalf of the masses. The masses will rule directly. This is our policy. We are not a party; ours is a popular movement to ensure that the masses have authority.

[Correspondent] I have read that Sudan [word indistinct] 200 million fadans [measurement of agricultural land] of agricultural land and 16 million was exploited. Is this true, that 16 million fadans are being fully exploited?

[Garang] True. This 16 million is less than 10 percent of Sudanese agricultural land exploited at present. The rest of it is [words indistinct].

[Correspondent] How do you interpret the Egyptian regime's intervention to defend Numayri, and why has the United States hurried to defend Numayri? Is this because you are a communist, as alleged by the U.S. imperialist propaganda? Did they intervene because you are communists?

[Garang] Numayri said that we are communists; and if the United States believes this, they are wrong. We are not communists. We have no proletariat in southern Sudan. We are 95 percent of the people in the south, and 90 percent of people in the whole of Sudan are peasants in the rural areas [words indistinct]. However, the United States, of course, has petroleum (?interests) in Sudan. It is Chevron. We say that petroleum in Sudan should work [as heard]. The Sudanese people make this petroleum. Numayri's claim is that we are communists and the United States [word indistinct] that we will make (?trouble) for Chevron. These are probably the reasons why the United States defends Numayri. However, in the final analysis this is futile. It is Numayri against the Sudanese people [words indistinct]. Numayri against the Sudanese people will fail in this matter. The same applies to [word indistinct]. They should be with the Sudanese People's Liberation Army because [words indistinct] they should help and Numayri. [as heard] Numayri will lead us (?to disaster). They were in Jonglei and we stopped them. Jonglei supplies 2 billion cubic meters of water annually to Egypt and 2 billion to Sudan. We stopped the digging of the canal, not because we do not want the water to go to Egypt, but because we want to change the regime in Khartoum. Numayri says to the Sudanese that the petroleum is coming and the water is coming. Numayri claims that the situation is good in Sudan, but the situation is not good. We want to stop the petroleum and the water until Numayri leaves power and we give the power to the people [words indistinct].

[Correspondent] Dr John, We have heard that Numayri has implemented, as he claims, Islamic law. I have a two-part question. It has been said that this movement arose as opposition to the implementation of Islamic law. This is part of the charges. The second question is: Is Numayri truly a Muslim and concerned about Islam?

[Garang] First of all the claim that the movement started against Islamic law is not true. [sentence indistinct]. I deserted from the Sudanese Army on 16 May 1983, before Numayri decided Islamic law. It is not possible for anyone to say that we rose against Islamic law, because it was introduced after we rose in Sudan. This is one of Numayri's lies. In reality, Numayri is not a Muslim. His commitment to religion is small. I was at one of the parties, and he was drinking heavily and was getting drunk. He rose from communism in 1969, and in 1983 he said that he was a Muslim. He trades in Islam. He trades in Islam as he traded in socialism in 1969. Is he socialist or [word indistinct]. Numayri has a dictatorial regime and (?one-man rule) in Sudan.

[Correspondent] We have heard that he collected alcohol and threw it into the Nile.

[Garang] We have heard such a thing. I do not know, perhaps next year they will [word indistinct] from the Nile and serve it in bars.

[Correspondent] What in your opinion is the reason for this heated hostile propaganda campaign being aimed at you and the Jamahiriyah with you?

[Garang] The People's Army for the Liberation of Sudan is successful. Once in [word indistinct] we shot down 4 helicopters. In (Ayod), and in the canal [words indistinct] we captured Europeans as hostages. We have killed many troops in Numayri's army. Regrettably, there were 2000 officers, NCO's and men of Numayri's army killed. In Malwal, Nasir, ('Uyun), Baqarah [word indistinct] the canal, Ayod and Malakal and in all places we have been successful. The attacks against the People's Army for the Liberation of Sudan have not been successful. [sentence indistinct]. The same applies to the Jamahiriyah people, who are against colonialism. Numayri is with colonialism, and Numayri is against any country that is against and not with colonialism. This is clear. [sentence indistinct] He is against Ethiopia, Libya, Cuba, Yemen and Russia — 5 countries. [sentence indistinct]

[Correspondent] What is the extent of your ties with the liberation movements in general, and how do you look at your relation with the Jamahiriyah?

[Garang] Generally speaking, the liberation movements [words indistinct] we are with them in the struggle.

[Correspondent] Dr John Garang De Mabior, colonel in the Armed Forces [words indistinct]; of course you were a lecturer at Khartoum University. This leads us to ask you about the students, and the revolutionary feelings of the university students. Please explain to the brother listeners, through your direct contact with the students, about their revolution and confrontation with the regime.

[Garang] The students in the Sudan are revolutionaries. They attacked the government from 1964 until 1969 when the revolution was possible and Numayri arrived [word indistinct]. He made a speech in Khartoum to the faculty of agriculture, and also [words indistinct] in Khartoum University and other universities in the Sudan. The students are revolutionaries and they are with us in the popular war for liberating the Sudan, and they are with the People's Army for the Liberation of Sudan. In Khartoum, in all the universities people are talking about the liberation army.

[Correspondent] If the confrontation with Numayri's regime and the conflict are prolonged, do you think that the revolutionaries have the stamina to stand firmly in a long battle against this regime, especially since it is supported by imperialism and the reactionary regimes?

[Garang] Even if Numayri brings the entire U.S. and Egyptian armies into the Sudan, we will continue the struggle [words indistinct]. The Sudanese are used to battles. The south of the Sudan continued to fight for 17 years. In Khartoum the governments were changed many times. In 1964 there was a popular revolution. [words indistinct] the Sudanese people, the struggle is always long, and we are (tired). But we will be ready for the struggle [words indistinct]. We achieved much success on the battlefield, and we are still going to achieve many successes in 1 or 2 years. This is not important, the important thing is how [words indistinct].

[Correspondent] Do you control territories now?

[Garang] Yes, we control large territories in southern Sudan, especially in the Upper Nile and in Bahr al Ghazal and in [words indistinct] in northern Sudan.

[Correspondent] What are [words indistinct]?

[Garang] We rely on the Sudanese army. [words indistinct] in 1983, 3,000 soldiers and 25 officers joined us in the liberation army. Every day hundreds of Sudanese soldiers join us and bring their weapons and equipment and everything. [words indistinct] Even in Malakal we captured two tanks. All our weapons come from Numayri, from America to Numayri to the People's Army for the Liberation of Sudan.

[Correspondent] In fact, it seems to me that you are applying one of the [wordsindistinct] in your struggle now, as you rely on the armed people. The armed people [words indistinct] the masses. The armed people cannot be defeated. These are forces that run away scattered in front of a people armed with simple weapons [words indistinct]

[Garang] Yes [word indistinct] the arming of the people is done by the people's army for the liberation of the Sudan [words indistinct]. The village [words indistinct] and we have revolutionary committees whose thinking is developed. [words indistinct] We apply the ideas [words indistinct]. We fight a popular war for the liberation of the Sudan. The same thing applies to the army. The army is the People's Army for the Liberation of Sudan. It is not the army of a party or a class, but it is an army [words indistinct].

[Correspondent] You have repeated twice in this interview the words we are not a party. Why do you insist on them?

[Garang] We are not a party. The word party is used for part of the masses, some of the classes. We are a revolutionary movement in the whole of the Sudan for the masses and in the middle

of the masses, while a party leads a part of the masses; but we represent all the masses.

[Correspondent] Have you experienced these matters? Are you talking from experience?

[Garang] Of course we have faced many difficulties in the movement, such as the arming of the [words indistinct]. The experience that we had long ago [words indistinct] In the struggle, everything that could be done by the government. The government did not distribute jobs, or animals [words indistinct]. There is no agriculture; there is no education. The experience occured [words indistinct], and the parties in Khartoum [words indistinct] In 1964 Numayri abolished the parties and established the one party system of the Socialist Union in the Sudan. We have wide experience in parties [words indistinct].

[Correspondent] A popular revolution occured in the Sudan after the days [words indistinct] the transitional government in 1964. Why did this revolution fail in spite of the popular momentum?

[Garang] That revolution did not give the authority to the people. This happened from 1964-1969. The movement was a revolutionary movement by the Sudanese people, but with time what happened is that [words indistinct] and the history returned [word indistinct] after 1958 to the parties again. Then Numayri came and said: I do not want parties, and (?formed) a party himself — the Socialist Union. [words indistinct] and the movement failed.

[Correspondent] Should I understand from your words that you are [word indistinct] masses?

[Garang] The application of the government through the masses [words indistinct] for the government, is possible to liberate the people. In application, of course there would be local circumstances that should be taken into consideration. The application is always clear during the struggle itself. The experience of the Jamahiriyah in Libya is very important for its application, and also the local circumstances are very important. All this determines the path of our progress.

Turkish Press Reports on Tripoli Shooting

NC101555 Paris AFP in English 1539 GMT 10 May 84

[Excerpts] Ankara, May 10 (AFP) — A Turkish immigrant worker was killed and nine wounded in Tripoli when Libyan troops opened fire on a protest over not being paid at the end of April, the press reported here today. The shooting was confirmed here by sources close to the Foreign Ministry, who said a member of the Libyan security forces had also been killed. A ministry spokesman said the Libyan ambassador at the People's Bureau (embassy) here, Muhammad 'Abd al-Malik, had been called in for an explanation by the Turkish Foreign Ministry.

Turkish authorities appeared considerably embarrassed by the reports just 12 days before Prime Minister Turgat Ozal was due to make a four-day visit.

They were gathering as many details as possible before releasing an official reaction, observers said. Ankara and Tripoli describe their relations as friendly.

Well-informed sources here said, "Tripoli and Ankara intend to avoid jeopardising this visit, but the Turkish authorities want to obtain details from Libya to decide their position."

MOROCCO

Army Finishes Second 'Security Wall' in Sahara

NC111100 Paris AFP in English 0637 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Rabat, May 11 (AFP) — The Moroccan Army has finished building a second "security wall" in former Spanish Sahara to keep out nationalist guerrillas fighting Moroccan occupation of the territory, it was disclosed here Thursday night.

The 700 km (450 miles) security wall of sand and stones, about 12 feet high, starts at Zaag, some 100 kms (60 miles) west of the Algerian town of Tindouf, and goes south, past Jdareyat and Hausa, to Amgala, on the Mauritanian border. Then it goes west along the border for some 40 kms (25 miles) to the Atlantic coast.

The wall, studded with mines and radar, is intended to prevent the Polisario guerrillas from infiltrating Western Sahara from their Algerian bases.

Officer Promoted

LD111315 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 May 84

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Hassan II, commander in chief and chief of general staff of the Royal Armed Forces has received a cable from Colonel Major Abdelaziz Bennani, acting commander of the southern region, in which he informs the noble king that the forces of intervention [Moroccan forces in Western Sahara] have finished the mission entrusted to them under Royal Decree No 11 by completing the construction of a security wall, which starts at Zaag, passes through Jdareyat and Hausa, and reaches south of Smara.

His Majesty sent the following message to Col Maj Abdelaziz Bennani:

From His Majesty King Hassan II, commander in chief and chief of General Staff of the Royal Armed Forces, to Col Maj Abdelaziz Bennani, acting commander of the southern region.

We have received with joy and satisfaction your message informing us of the completion of the mission entrusted to our steadfast units in the south. In these glorious days, while we stand on the threshold of the celebrations marking the anniversary of the formation of the Royal Armed Forces, nothing can be more of a source of pride to us, and a source of joy and happiness to the Moroccan people than this splendid, quick, and intelligent achievement realized by our valiant troops who are so active in the southern region with their various units and weapons.

These troops have fought with bravery and courage, and their weapons have been utilized with precision and skill. The coordination between troops in their use of various arms is worthy of our historical fighting tradition, now raised to the level of our soldiers employing modern fighting methods and advanced weaponry and technology. For this reason we particularly praise and hail the splendid action undertaken by the units discharging their sacred duty in the southern region.

While God alone can reward martyrs, being the only one to offer them permanent heaven, the duty of all of us is to materially and morally support their families, relentlessly and without hesitation or forgetfulness.

As for you, Col Maj Abdelaziz Bennani, we have bestowed our favors on you, and as from now you have become the commander responsible for the southern region and are now no longer acting commander.

Algeria Claims 'Imaginary Battles' Occur

LD061051 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 6 May 84

[Excerpts] Rabat, 6 May (MAP) — *AL-'ALAM*, published by the Moroccan Istiqlal Party, announced that Algerian propaganda is filling the air these days with news about imaginary battles it claims are taking place in the Moroccan Sahara between its mercenaries and the heros of the Royal Moroccan Armed Forces.

With regard to this, the newspaper explained, quoting informed sources, since January there have been no clashes in the Sahara because of the effectiveness of the fortifications built by the Royal Moroccan Armed Forces to block infiltration by the sneaking mercenaries from the territories under Algerian and Mauritanian control. It said that "one part of this propaganda program is the announcement in Algeria some days ago about releasing some Moroccan prisoners of war who were detained in Algeria." It mentioned that "wars will always produce prisoners in addition to the victims who are killed and wounded and the destruction of buildings." The newspaper added: "So, there is nothing new in this operation, which was implemented in Algeria for propaganda purposes. Everybody knows, especially the international organizations, that Morocco has soldiers and officers of the Algerian regular army as prisoners of war. The International Red Cross knows their names and ranks and visits them regularly."

AL-'ALAM mentioned that contrary to the Algerian treatment, the Algerian prisoners of war in Morocco "are treated with appropriate respect for their dignity" and said that they follow the "course of study, and some of them have gone far in higher studies."

Prepatory Moroccan-Soviet Joint Commission Meeting

LD101914 Rabat MAP in English 1235 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Rabat, May 10 (MAP) — As part of the preparings [as received] for the 7th session of the Moroccan-Soviet joint commission, which is due for May 16 to 18, Moroccan and Soviet experts held Wednesday a meeting at the Moroccan ministry in charge of cooperation

During the opening session Mr Ahmed el Ouardi, director of bilateral cooperation, indicated that Moroccan-Soviet cooperation has recorded during the past years a remarkable development.

The [talks] centered on bilateral cooperation liable to be the object of the discussions of the next meeting of the Moroccan-Soviet joint commission.

Mr El Ouardi indicated that the meeting of the delegations of the two countries occurs at a time when the international economic situation is undergoing a crisis and several years of drought, hopes that the meetings of the joint commission will come off with positive results likely to contribute to put an end to these difficulties, he added.

On his part, the leader of the Soviet delegation affirmed that the USSR is keen [as received] to Morocco's concerns and that it is disposed to assist Morocco in finding solutions for these problems.

UK's Luce Departs, Satisfied With Talks

LD101935 Rabat MAP in English 1202 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Rabat, May 10, (MAP) — Mr Richard Luce, British minister of state to the foreign office in charge of the Maghreb and the Middle East issues, left Morocco on Wednesday after a few days visit during which he was received by King Hassan II of Morocco.

In a statement to newsmen, Mr Luce expressed satisfaction at the outcome of his talks with Moroccan officials.

Guinean Prime Minister Discusses Talks With Hassan

LD102021 Rabat MAP in English 1204 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Fes, May 10 (MAP) — Colonel Diara Traore, Guinean prime minister, said that the one hour talks he had with King Hassan II of Morocco on Wednesday had focused on "the situation prevailing in Guinea and on bilateral cooperation."

In a statement to "MAP." Colonel Diara Traore underlined that "King Hassan II granted a particular attention to explanations given to him on the change of the government in Guinea after the death of President Sekou Toure."

Regarding bilateral cooperation, Col Traore said that "King Hassan II showed goodwill towards Guinea as in the past" and underlined the Guinean delegation's eagerness to "further strengthen relations of cooperation and friendship existing between the two countries."

"We are confident as to the future of relations between the two peoples." he said adding that Guinea "is a country of symbiosis always seeking to give a helping hand to all brotherly African countries and to advocate peace in the continent. He also under-

lined that his country is ready at any moment to provide goodwill mission to find out solutions to problems that might divide Africa." "Our role, he went on, is a role of conciliation between countries of Africa that we intend to unite within the Pan-African organization."

The Guinean prime minister who is accompanied by the foreign affairs minister Mr. Facine Toure, is to leave this Thursday Rabat for Guinea.

Colonel Traore's visit to Morocco was the last leg of a tour that took him to several Arab and African countries, mainly Saudi Arabia and Algeria.

Leaves After Working Session

AB102148 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 10 May 84

[Excerpt] Colonel Diara Traore, Guinea's prime minister and head of state, left the Moroccan capital, Rabat, this afternoon after a 24-hour visit during which he met King Hassan II of Morocco. Shortly before his departure, Col Diara Traore, head of the government, held a working session with his Moroccan counterpart, Mr Mohammed [words indistinct].

Foreign Minister Belkziz Returns From Portugal

LD081633 Rabat MAP in English 1223 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Casablanca, May 8 (MAP) — Dr Abdelouahed Belkziz, Moroccan minister of foreign affairs, returned home Monday at the end of visits to Athens and Lisbon.

Dr Belkziz was accompanied by his Tunisian counterpart, Mr Beji Caid Essebsi.

This tour is part of the contacts undertaken in line with the resolutions of the last extraordinary meeting of Arab foreign ministers held in Baghdad and relating to the dispatching of delegations of Arab ministers to different international capitals with a view to examining the Iraqi-Iranian war and seeking means to halting it.

In Lisbon, the two Arab ministers conferred at length with the Portuguese prime minister and the minister of foreign affairs to whom they explained the situation in the Gulf and the dangers that may derive from the prolongation of the war.

SUDAN

NFSL Says Al-Qadhdhafi 'Will Not Escape Next Time'

EA101759 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Today a spokesman for the National Front for the Salvation of Libya, which declared its responsibility for the armed attack on Al-Qadhdhafi's command headquarters in Tripoli, warned of forthcoming strikes it will direct against him. It declared that Al-Qadhdhafi will not escape next time.

The front has declared its responsibility for a number of other explosions that occurred in Libya recently, among them the explosion that occurred last Sunday near the Tunisian border.

The front denied that the suicide squad that carried out the armed attack on Al-Qadhdhafi's barracks in the Mu'askar al-'Aziziyah area received training in Sudan or Britain. It declared that they resided in Libya.

Numayri Addresses Al-Jazirah Province Masses

JN101243 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Rufa'ah, Sudan, 10 May (SUNA) — In his speech today, President Numayri disclosed that some of the saboteurs in southern Sudan are not inhabitants of the south but a mixture of hirelings employed by Libya's colonel, the maker of scandals all over the world, the creator of seditions and ordeals throughout the world, the famous source of disgrace, and killer of the Libyan students inside and outside their country. He said that Al-Qadhdhafi's name has become the twin brother of sabotage and terrorism everywhere.

President Numayri said Al-Qadhdhafi has this time chosen southern Sudan, instead of the north, as the target for his new political attempt, using various methods and forms. He added that this time Al-Qadhdhafi's attempts are directed against some of the areas in the south in a bid to terrorize [the people] and sabotage the major development plans. In areas other than the south, he aims at spreading chaos, striking at the national economy, and pralayzing life by instigating work stoppage and anarchy, and by calling for considering the revolution's generosity [samahah] a weakness and for viewing the freedom granted by the revolution as evidence of caprice and negligence.

President Numayri said that the celebration accompanies the revolution's renewed war against agentry and mercenaries after the last few months had witnessed a war against Sudan and its Islamic trends. He said that John Garang, a Libyan agent, had announced that he is fighting Sudan in the name of Marxism and communism and that he is closely connected with Libya and Al-Qadhdhafi. The president added that what is happening now is not a rebellion, but a new invasion attempt for which Al-Qadhdhafi has singled out some areas in the south to sabotage the development plans, and for which he chose areas other than the south to instigate chaos and anarchy.

Addressing the citizens of Al-Jazirah during the popular rally held in the city of Rufa'ah today to celebrate both the transfer of the Al-Hazirah Province headquarters to it and the laying of the province building's cornerstone, President Numayri said:
The May revolution raised the banner of no God except God, whereas the agents and hirelings raised the banner of heresy. Sudan has triumphed for God's religion. Therefore, the enemies of religions embarked on an offensive against God's law in a desperate attempt to extinguish the light of truth.

Referring to the Libyan air raid on Omdurman, President Numayri said that after that raid Sudan faced a series of strikes fabricated by whims, dictation, and the vile colonel.

He emphasized that despite the fact that a comprehensive review of wages will be enforced, the issue was not one of demands, but of plotting because the Islamic Shari'a was publicly attacked and consciences were involved in the market of cheap bargaining. There was instigation to smuggle liquor into Sudan and there was smuggling of the people's foodstuffs.

President Numayri said that the declaration of the state of emergency in the country was a brave step to protect the people and their gains against the people's enemies and those plotting against their gains. He added: The declaration of the state of emergency does not at all clash with the democracy of the revolution. On the contrary, it preserves this democracy. Under this state of emergency we are celebrating the inauguration of a new capital for the Al-Jazirah Province in confirmation of decentralized authority. Under the state of emergency, we support, and do not clash with the class or mass movement. Under the state of emergency, we are confronting corruption to eliminate it, smuggling to uproot it, and plotters tampering with the people's sustenance to make the people restore their rights.

Under the current state of emergency we do not say no to freedom or to the expression of opinion and counter-opinion. We only say loudly and decisively no to work stoppages under any slogan, no to anarchy under any excuse, no to unemployment, agentry, and mercenarism at the expense of Sudan, its unity, progress, and prosperity. We are with the workers and their demands. We are with the democracy of dialogue and construction; we are against corruption, disobedience to God, and swooping onto the people's gains.

President Numayri said that Libya's colonel did not deny his responsibility for the air raid on Omdurman or his plotting against southern Sudan. On the contrary, he is boasting and bragging about this. The world has condemned the raid on Omdurman, but Libya's colonel admitted his role in it. He began preparing for another raid on London, the capital of Britain and the headquarters of the BBC, which has often defended Al-Qadhdhafi.

Referring to the attack which was carried out in Tripoli the day before yesterday, President Numayri said that the Libyan people are assuming the task of changing their leadership.

The president said that the May revolution had to strongly and decisively confront the attempts to hinder God's law; it had to strike at the attempts to attack our internal front with the backing and support of Libya's colonel and his henchmen. Reviewing the revolution's achievements, which had to be defended in order to promote the people's interest, Numayri said that the state of emergency was proclaimed in order to defend these achievements. In the ceremony, President Numayri declared that a bridge will be constructed which will connect Rufa'ah and (Al-Hasahis) on the Blue Nile. He also declared that the work to build the road connecting Madani, Abu Haraz, and Khartoum will begin soon. He said Rufa'ah will be connected to the Khartoum-Port Sudan Highway soon.

The president appealed to the people of Rufa'ah to develop their city in order to be true to its glorious history as capital of Al-Jazirah Province.

Interviewed in Saudi 'UKAZ

JN091853 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1825 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 9 May (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has granted an interview to the Saudi paper *'UKAZ* in which he deals with several international and domestic issues, especially the application of the Islamic Shari'a in the country. The interview took place in the president's office at Friendship Hall when he received Ayman Habib, the managing editor of the Saudi paper. In this press interview, the president affirmed there will be no going back on the Islamic course, regardless of the hardships and obstacles. The interview was attended by Muhammad Mahjub Sulayman, the president's press secretary.

AL-HAWADITH Interview

PM101823 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 11 May 84 pp 27-29

[Interview with President Ja'far Numayri by 'Afaf Zayn in Khartoum — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: I have visited the university which is only a few minutes from your headquarters. The wall journals there are attacking you most severely while loudspeakers are blaring out harsh and uncompromising criticism. I have been told that it is a government within a government.

Answer: What you have seen at the university is a fact which we do not deny. We do not undermine democracy. We train our intellectual generations in democratic practice. The university is a deep-rooted national institution with a tradition of most daring and candid self-expression.

Question: But Mr President, the police statements and arrest warrants have described the healthy signs you speak of as unlawful "riot acts." I have heard the police have recently launched large-scale raids on the university campus and made some arrests.

Answer: Some students misinterpret our tolerance and exploit our blessing of the university's well-established practice of self-expression. Some of them go astray and some exaggerate to the point of claiming that the Sudanese university is a government within a government.

Question: The healthy sign or the educational necessity you speak of has extended beyond the university campus. Students have distributed anti-regime leaflets on public buses. Do you have any idea about the limits and areas of democratic practice by university students? The students represent a social cross-section of all classes. The one thing they have in common is their fierce criticism of your policies.

Answer: We are not afraid, and therefore we do not have to limit student activities. The deviation of some of them from the rules of democratic practice does not frighten us in the least. What you have said about the activities of a certain group of students outside the university compound may well be true. Many subversive elements have infiltrated their ranks and urged them to topple the government. Our reply was: If you want to bring the government down then do it with education, not slogans.

Question: We have learned the ideological parties have regained their vitality and are as active as a beehive in the university, but they are losing ground among the ordinary members of the public. What is your comment, Mr President?

Answer: Several extremist parties, regrettably, do not let us train our students as we wish and in accordance with the university tradition. They interfere and they believe that they have earned the right to interfere.

This is the only drawback. I believe that the parties are active among the students because they have failed to convince the public at large of their ideologies and solutions characterized by incitement and temptation.

Question: Mr President, your spiritual clarity has given you tolerance and willingness to overlook insults and to forgive. Islamic history is full of great men and leaders who, with wisdom patience, and good words, managed to solve problems which the sword could not solve. Islam, advocation of freedom, and rejection of subservience are things which you and some of your opponents have in common. When will your spiritual purity overcome the problems with your brothers and neighbors which estrangement has failed to solve?

Answer: You are referring to Sudan's northern neighbor, Libya. The Colonel [al-Qadhdhafi] is our neighbor. What you have said has really moved me (tears in his eyes). All the elements of fraternity between us and Libya are there. We are brothers in religion and we are neighbors and relatives. So I wonder why the boycott? Yes, the colonel is a neighbor. I agree with you. Ninety-nine percent of the common factors are good reasons why we should join hands.

Question: What about the other 1 percent?

Answer: The colonel's personality and way of thinking. We have several times extended our hand to shake his but he refused. He talks like someone who imagines he can fulfill his designs. He himself says that war is deception. Well yes, but not with brothers and neighbors and not this way. What about the innocent victims who fall as a result of that?

Before the sinful raid on Omdurman (16 March 1984) I was with my brother Husni (Egyptian President Husni Mubarak). As we walked together he told me: Ja'far, Al-Qadhdhafi has asked if I could help in bringing you together for talks, and he asked if a meeting could be arranged for the following Saturday, 2 days later.

Question: Do you mean that 1 day before the raid Al-Qadhdhafi asked President Husni Mubarak to arrange such a meeting on the following Saturday?

Answer: This is what he told Husni. His aim was to give me a sense of security as far as he was concerned so that our Armed Forces might relax on the grounds that reconciliation was imminent. Well, I said that I had no objection and I gave Husni full authorization to "do what he deemed fit."

Question: The disagreement which broke the back of the Arabs was over As-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem. Do you not believe, Mr President, that it was more than a question of mood at the time?

Answer: The disagreement was over As-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem, but even the most extreme hardliners who opposed the visit decided to give As-Sadat a chance. I mention Syria, Algeria, and Iraq as an example. Sudan is a peace-loving country interested in stability. When we played a pacifying role all hell broke loose against us. In the Arab world we became a forgotten country viewed with hostility. To this day the Arabs only see danger after it strikes. They have no specific strategy and joint plan of action. They only react. How can the Arab nation move when it has no plan for the future? Israel has defeated the Arabs because it has a plan for the future and it acts accordingly.

Question: Mr President, in your assessment of the U.S. initiative in Lebanon you once said: "The Marines are opening fire for the first time since Vietnam, which means that the United States will not allow the Soviet Union to turn Lebanon into another Afghanistan." Now that the Marines have withdrawn from Lebanon and Syria has emerged as the power influencing Lebanese decisions, how do you assess the situation in Lebanon and what are your expectations for the coming period?

Answer: There is a secret process in the world which we know nothing about. It is called detente between the superpowers. All speculation in this connection are insufficient. All the small states which join in the tug of war between the superpowers are burned by its fire. The entry and exit of the Marines does not affect the detente between the superpowers.

Question: But does it not mean that Washington has abandoned legitimacy in Lebanon and, in doing so, has opened the way for others?

Answer: I still hold the same opinion about U.S. interests in Lebanon. I have not changed my mind. True, the Marines did leave Beirut, but that was for the purpose of implicating Syria. Israeli and Syrian war preparations prove that my analysis is correct. The confrontation is to be with Israel not the United States. Under the joint defense agreement, the Soviets will stand with Syria against Israel, but not against the United States. The Americans left Lebanon to lure Syria into a war with Israel — a war between two small states in the region, without direct U.S. involvement. Syria is aware of this and that is why it has begun calling for the return of the Arab Deterrent Forces. A Syrian entry would certainly lead to confrontation with Israel because the latter would not tolerate Syria's return to Beirut. I do not believe that the Soviets would give Syria enough support to defeat Israel.

Question: Could you elaborate, Mr President?

Answer: Well, Israeli is still receiving Soviet support. Who created Israel? Who is sending qualified manpower to Israel? Technology alone does not make a country great. All the Israeli leaders and intellectuals emigrated to Israel from the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. After the 1967 war there was a massive flow of manpower from the Soviet Union to Israel, all highly qualified. In 1972 we drew Arab attention to this matter. We said, loudly: The Arabs should treat the Soviet Union in the same way they treat the United States. The latter gives Israel arms and the Soviets give it manpower.

Question: Regarding the subversive elements at home and abroad who are secretly working for the downfall of the regime, what do you call them, what is their political affiliation, and why are hints always dropped about "plots" if the Khartoum government does not fear the home Zionists?

Answer: Why call them home Zionists? I call them communists. They are more dangerous to Sudan's security. Their designs are more sinister than the Israeli designs in the Middle East. The aim of Sudan's Zionists, that is communists, is to overthrow the regime, undermine the May revolution's achievements, and set up a strange entity alien to the very nature of Sudan's society and deep faith.

Question: Mr President, can you justify your talk about a plot? Who is behind the political ideology of Sudan's "Zionists?"

Answer: The Soviets are behind it. They are reviving their activities in Africa. As far as Sudan is concerned, the Soviets have their own reasons for wanting to wreak vengeance on us. They want to return the fatal blow dealt to them the first time — the Soviets had received two blows here. The Sudanese Communist Party was the biggest communist party in Africa and the Middle East, but we destroyed it in a matter of minutes. For your information, we expelled the Soviets before As-Sadat did. Egypt's move came after ours and then Somalia followed suit.

The Soviet Union is a superpower and it wants to wreak vengeance on Sudan directly or through its allies. It is patient and it has capabilities. The raid on Omdurman was only the beginning. They think that they have a foothold in Ethiopia and Angola but I tell you their presence is insecure and unstable and they are looking for alternatives. The Americans have not been in Africa long but they have a stronger foothold than the communists and they will defeat them.

Question: There has been much talk about Arab projects to be implemented in Sudan and about Arab aid to develop Sudan's agricultural resources. What is the truth about these projects and what has been implemented?

Answer: As far as the Arab countries are concerned, Sudan is regrettably a forgotten country. Most Arab countries only remember Sudan in times of crisis. Sudan's resources are forgotten. It agricultural resources need capital, mechanization, and automation.

Attorney General Comments on State of Emergency

JN101122 Khartoum SUNA in English 1040 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, May 10 (SUNA) — The declaration of state of emergency was not directed towards banning of freedoms but to concoct favourable conditions for practicing these freedoms in a best way, the attorney general said yesterday.

Attorney General ar-Rashid at-Tahir retorting to remarks by the member of the National People's Assembly said that lack of discipline and normal challenge to law and order make it necessary for declaring the state of emergency.

Imposition of odd prices, mismanagement, nepotism, corruption in government institutions, and other forms of moral degradation along with hindering the Moslem legislations make the emergency measures inevitable, At-Tahir testified before the assembly.

Call for Cease-Fire Continues

JN101016 Khartoum SUNA in English 0950 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Khartoum May 10 (SUNA) — Attorney General ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr yesterday, in the People Assembly's session, said despite declaration of the state of emergency, President Numayri's call for all carrying arms to lay down weapon and start dialogue, is still effective.

He mentioned that the state of emergency would not cancel the president's call.

Briefs

Outgoing YAR Ambassador — Khartoum, 8 May (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received this morning 'Ali al-Qasim, the YAR ambassador in Khartoum, an the end of his term in Sudan. [Excerpt] [Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 8 May 84 JN]

CAMEROON

Troops Guarding Land Forces Headquarters Area

NC111046 Paris AFP in English 1040 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Yaounde, May 11 (AFP) — All approaches to the Cameroonian Land Forces Headquarters here in the capital were cut off today and a large contingent of troops is guarding the area, an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent reported. Soldiers armed with machine guns have been stationed around the camp, which is in the city centre and houses the Yaounde Military Tribunal.

On April 6, troops loyal to President Paul Biya crushed a coup attempt by members of the Presidential Guard. Unofficial sources here have reported that 35 people were sentenced to death and executed on May 1 for their part in the putsch. The government has however refused to acknowledge that a trial took place.

Access to Headquarters Closed

AB111040 Paris AFP in French 1020 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Yaounde, 11 May (AFP) — Access to the headquarters of the Cameroonian Land Forces in Yaounde was again closed to traffic today and an important military disposition was set up there, according to the AFP correspondent who saw this. Many soldiers supported notably by armored cars are stationed around the barracks, which is located inside the city and which is the seat of the Yaounde Military Tribunal during normal times.

More on Military Activity

AB111115 Paris AFP in French 1059 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Yaounde, 11 May (AFP) — Similar security measures were taken around the camp late in April and various sources stated then that the persons accused of taking part in the 6 April abortive coup in Yaounde were standing trial. However, unofficial sources reported a few days later that a hearing was in progress at Mbalmayo (48 km south of Yaounde) where the persons who took part in the abortive coup were being tried. At the end of the hearing, 35 persons — mostly soldiers — were sentenced to death on 30 April and executed the following day, according to these sources.

CHAD

Habre Interviewed on GUNT Desertions

PM091003 Paris LE MATIN in French 2 May 84 p 3

[Interview with President Hissein Habre by Claude Wauthier — date and place not given]

[Text] "I am not very worried by the recent opinion poll in a Paris weekly, according to which 58 percent of French people are opposed to a French military presence in Chad. In fact the question is asked in the wrong way. If the French were asked what they think of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, and whether the time has not come to teach him a lesson, I am convinced the vast majority of them would reply in the affirmative."

President Hissein Habre is in a particularly good position to say this since the decision by large numbers of oppositionists to rally round to his government has just considerably reduced the ranks of Goukouni Oueddei's National Unity Transition Government [GUNT] and the southern rebel groups. In addition, the Libyan Embassy affair in London occurred at almost the same time, even further tarnishing the Libyan revolution leader's image.

The most spectacular case of people won over is that which took place in mid-April, involving around 1,000 fighters from Ibn Cheikh Omar's Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR], one of GUNT's components, operating in Salamat and Guera, south of Abeche. This case is particularly important since some people had regarded Ibn Cheikh Omar — although he belongs to Chad's Arab minority, which makes up around 10 percent of the population — as the providential "third man" who, in possible negotiations with Tripoli, could have won a semblance of unanimity and removed from the power struggle the two "war chiefs" — Habre and Goukouni — who are fighting over Chad.

"The idea behind the third man solution is Chad as a nonexistent state," Hissein Habre merely commented soberly.

Moreover, in the past few weeks several GUNT officers in Libyan-occupied northern Chad have succeeded in rallying to Ndjamena by crossing the "red line" established by the French soldiers in operation "Manta" along the 16th parallel. They include Saleh Salimi, GUNT military chief in Tibesti, who arrived with two military vehicles and several men, and Allatchi Modi, chief of a heavy weapons company, at the wheel of a jeep equipped with 12 missile launchers. In the past few days a group of several exhausted men — who had lost around 15 of their men en route when they died of thirst in the desert — arrived at the Chadian National Armed Forces' [FANT] outposts.

"These clandestine and dangerous departures are only possible through the complicity of the northern populations, which are exasperated by the humiliations inflicted on them by the police state established by the Libyan occupier," Hissein Habre stressed. Indeed, the Libyan occupation has been turned into pure and simple annexation, according to reports reaching Ndjamena: Nobody can travel without permission, the use and teaching of French are prohibited in favor of Arabic and Col al-Qadhdhafi's "Green Book," and the Libyan dinar has replaced the CFA franc. The Chadian flag was burned and the war memorial to Chadians and French in Faya Largeau was demolished last February in a ceremony which sparked off anti-Libyan demonstrations, which were harshly repressed. In Bardai and Zouar the population surrounded the Libyans and Goukouni Oueddei, who came to settle the dispute, was jeered by the crowd.

In the animist and partly Christianized south, where the Sara ethnic group predominates, the situation has also been normalized more or less in Hissein Habre's favor. Of the four rebel southern commando groups — the "codos" as they are called — the remnants of (former GUNT vice president) Abdelkader Kamougue's Chadian Armed Forces, three rallied round to the Habre government after laborious negotiations which dragged

on throughout the winter: the "red codo," the "green codo," and the "coconut palm codo." The only remaining dissident is the "commando of hope" which operates in the Logone valley, living off plunder. The Chadian leaders do not conceal the precarious nature of these decisions to rally round the government. It will now be necessary to feed, house, and pay these new recruits at a time when the state budget only just makes it possible — thanks to French financial aid — to give half-pay to civil servants and when FANT's northern soldiers receive only occasional bonuses. In the south these same northern soldiers often behaved brutally and it took Minister of State Ndono Djidungar (a southerner) 6 months to end — almost — their brutality.

It is clear that these people could not have rallied round the government without the French military presence: It has restored to the country the stability (south of the 16th parallel, of course) which it needed to start healing the wounds of 17 years of civil war. People have returned to Ndjamena, it now contains 300,000 inhabitants, and the water and electricity supplies are working (the waters of the Unity Fountain, built in better times at an intersection in the capital, glisten in the lights). On Avenue General de Gaulle at least one in every two buildings has been restored. But the ruined cathedral, the ruined walls of the military camp in the 13th District, and the facades pocked by machine gun fire recall the heavy fighting of Hissein Habre's victorious entry into the capital, recaptured from Goukouni in June 1982.

In the economic sphere, thanks to an increase in the purchase price of cotton, the 1983 harvest reached the record figure of 150,000 metric tons, compared to 80,000 in 1982. The massive operation to vaccinate livestock against rinderpest last year — 4 million out of 5 million head of cattle — was carried out remarkably well, and made it possible to continue exporting cattle on the hoof to neighboring Nigeria. "There is undoubtedly an economic recovery even if it is still fragile," Hissein Habre said. "You just have to note that the price of a 100 kg sack of millet which cost 30,000 CFA francs in 1982 has fallen to 12,000 or 13,000 CFA francs."

That leaves the war and the Libyan occupation. However, Hissein Habre's soldiers can scarcely take the offensive when faced with a Libyan Army with an Air Force and tanks which form a formidable force — at least on paper — in the face of the FANT's derisory equipment (no fighter planes, half a dozen tanks in running order, around 30 armed jeeps or land rovers, a few mortars, and no antiaircraft defenses). The Chadian leaders are asking France to provide at least light reconnaissance vehicles, antitank, and antiaircraft weapons to wage guerrilla warfare.

"Because," Hissein Habre also said, "to make Al-Qadhdhafi give in it is necessary to combine military pressure with diplomatic effort. Libya is counting on the French growing weary. The day Chad fell into Libya's hands Al-Qadhdhafi would have the starting point he dreams of for realizing his plan for a Saharan empire. The neighboring countries, Niger, Sudan, the Central African Republic, and even Nigeria would not resist him. Failing to see this problem would cost France dear by ruining the credibility it enjoys in the French-speaking African countries."

Press Communique Issued on Gabonese Proposal

AB102232 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 10 May 84

[Press communique]

[Text] We have heard, through the press, about the intentions of President Omar Bongo of Gabon, concerning the organization of a roundtable at the Central African level, in order to try once again to solve the Chadian conflict.

Taking into account the preoccupations and the concern raised within the African countries by the Chadian tragedy, which has been created by the international imperialism and its local puppets, taking to heart the daily suffering of the martyred Chadian people, their rightful aspirations and categorical rejection of all forms of neocolonialism, the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], deeply conscious of the affliction of all African people, concerning the Chadian crisis, reasserts its total readiness to tirelessly work toward a global political, just and lasting solution to the Chadian conflict, taking into account all the past experiences, and this within our continental organization, the OAU, which has always continued to make all possible efforts to settle the Chadian issue.

The Chadian crisis, it is worth recalling, constitutes one of the most burning problems in our continent, it is why it has always come back to all the international meetings, and in particular, those of the OAU. Considering the present situation, in order to better circumscribe the dimensions of the Chadian problem and find suitable solutions to it, the possible mediators must show at least moral integrity, intellectual honesty, dignity and discretion. In this connection, we were greatly stupefied to hear the Gabonese leader's statements, reported by French radio international service, that he has financially assisted the GUNT president during his [words indistinct], and we are anxious to categorically deny it.

Concerning all assistance, including financial and and other kinds, granted by the Gabonese head of state to the GUNT president, the Gabonese head of state undoubtedly made a mistake concerning the circumstances and the date. In fact, during the first visit made to Libreville by the GUNT president in 1980, budgetary financial assistance was granted to the Republic of Chad, the exact amount of which is fully known to the then minister of finance. It was aid, it must be stressed, that a friendly country granted to the Republic of Chad, which was facing various difficulties. Consequently, it cannot in any way be considered an amount which personally granted to Goukouni Oueddei, [passage indistinct].

Bardai Radio Examines Proposal

AB102203 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 10 May 84

[Excerpt] On the diplomatic scene, President Omar Bongo has reiterated his country's desire to mediate in the settling the Chadian issue. It will be recalled that the Gabonese head of state had suggested holding a meeting on this issue, within the framework of the Central African subregion. The meeting would

also be attended by some heads of state. In his mind, this meeting could be held either in Libreville or in Brazzaville.

The Gabonese statement pointed out, to buttress his argument, that he knows some leaders of the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] well for having provided material assistance once. We said recently that the Chadian people are grateful forthe very laudable role played by the Gabonese head of state in trying to reconcile Chadians in Libreville or in Franceville. However, those attempts failed because of the butcher of our people who was installed in Ndjamena. President Bongo himself knows his activities perfectly. Of course, we laud the actions of some of our African brothers who are committed to assisting the Chadians in finding a solution to the crisis dividing Chad, but their attempts must be under the auspices of the pan-African organization.

In President Bongo's proposal, there are certainly some unclear points. Did the Gabonese president not reiterate his proposal while proposing a toast at a reception in honor of the French defense minister who has been visiting Libreville for a week? Reports we have just received from various sources and concerning the schedule of Charles Hernu's visit to Gabon, show that there was a veritable war council on the Chadian crisis, under the chairmanship of the French defense minister.

BENIN

Libyan Diplomat Denies Al-Qadhdhafi Attacked

AB102030 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] President Kerekou this morning received our Brother Boucetta Mustafa, secretary of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in the People's Republic of Benin. After the meeting with the president, our Brother Boucetta Mustafa told our correspondent that his talks with the head of state were on strengthening cooperation relations between our two countries:

[Begin Mustafa recording] The meeting I held this morning with His Excellency President Kerekou falls within the framework of regular meetings aimed at developing cooperation relations between our two countries. I also took the opportunity to inform his excellency the president of the republic about the Afro-Arab conference that will be held at Tripoli on 28 May and also about the donation that the Libyan Arab Red Crescent Association has decided to send to the Benin Red Cross. [end recording]

Our Brother Boucetta Mustafa was also asked about the terrorist acts carried out last Tuesday by a commando unit that infiltrated the country. The diplomat said that it was not an attack against the leader of the Libyan revolution.

[Begin Mustafa recording] It was not an attack against the leader of the revolution. That is one of the Western lies. As the saying simply goes, the dogs may bark, but the caravan moves on. [end recording]

GHANA

Officials Dismissed for Abuse of Office

AB102027 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 10 May 84

[Excerpt] The appointment of the deputy secretary for industries, science, and technology, Mr Emile Akpetey, has been terminated. A statement from the office of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] also announced the immediate dismissal of three top officials of the Meat Marketing Board for gross abuse of office.

All Overseas Trade Representatives Recalled

AB101447 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has decided to reorganize Ghana's trade missions abroad to enable them play a meaningful role in the revolutionary process. Ghana has trade representatives in 16 countries. Representatives in 10 countries have overstayed their normal 4-year tour.

Secondly, though the primary objective of the trade representatives is to promote trade between Ghana and their countries of accreditation, unfortunately the statistics show that these trade officers have, over the years, promoted very little or no trade between their countries of accreditation and Ghana. In the meantime, the cost of these trade officers has been increasing annually.

As a first step in the reorganization exercise, the PNDC has ordered the recall to base of all trade representatives abroad. They are all to report to Accra by 30 June 1984.

Rawlings Receives Food Aid From Soviet Envoy

AB101931 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] The Soviet Union has granted Ghana food aid of 2,000 metric tons of rice to supplement her current food requirements. The Soviet ambassador to Ghana, Mr Vyacheslav Semenov, informed the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] chairman, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, about the donation when he paid a courtesy call on him at the Castle, Osu.

The envoy explained that the gift is in recognition of the bonds of friendship between the two countries and the utmost desire of the Soviet Union to develop the relations further. Mr Semenov pledged that his country will always strive to stand by Ghanaians and to assist them whenever the need arises to enable them to realize their aspirations.

Chairman Rawlings asked the ambassador to convey Ghana's gratitude to his government for its generous assistance. He, however, said, what Ghanaians need is something that will help them to liberate themselves from cultural enslavement and not to tie them down to dependency. In this connection, the PNDC chairman noted the Soviet Union's understanding of the difficulties which Ghana now faces. He added that Ghana is equally striving to develop further her friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

GUINEA-BISSAU

PAIGC Communique on Explusions, Suspensions Cited

LD102348 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
2230 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Members of the Government of Guinea-Bissau were today either expelled from the party or suspended from all party activities, on charges of having supported former Prime Minister Vitor Saude Maria in his splittist and antiparty activities.

A communique from the PAIGC Central Committee released in Bissau this afternoon states that Jose Turpin, minister of matural resources and Cruz Pinto, minister of public service and labor, were expelled from the party; Avito Jose da Silva, minister of education, was suspended, and Nicandro Barreto, attorney general, was suspended from all party activities until the next meeting of the Central Committee. In the latter case, the decision, or implemetnation of the decision, had to be postponed because Nicandro Barreto is presently in Lisbon where he represented the PAIGC in the international conference on solidarity with Nicaragua.

Another two members of the Central Committee who were not part of the government, namely Braima Camara and Inacio Gomes, were also removed. [as heard] The PAIGC Central Committee communique does not specify whether the ministers now expelled from the party retain their cabinet posts, but all signs are that a government reshuffle is imminent.

According to PORTUGUESE NEWS AGENCY, ANOP, quoting political cirlces in Bissau, the purge of Vitor Saude Maria, Jose Turpin, and Cruz Pinto is likely to strengthen the party's cohesion in a nonaligned manner.

IVORY COAST

CAR Head of State Kolingba Departs 10 May

AB102148 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] At the end of a friendly 3-day visit to our country, the CAR head of state, General Andre Kolingba, left Yamoussoukro late this morning for Bangui. During his visit, the first to be made to our country since he came to power, Mr Kolingba held several rounds of talks with President Houphouet-Boigny.

In addition to issues of common interest, the two men reviewed all the urgent world issues. The OAU, the world economic situation, and cooperation between our two countries featured among the subjects discussed by the president and his CAR counterpart, whom he received in Yamoussoukro.

The CAR head of state came to draw inspiration from the advice of the wise man of Africa, and at the same time from the Ivorian experience. In this connection, moreover, Mr Kolingba took the opportunity yesterday to visit the economic achievements of Yamoussoukro. General Kolingba then left.

A few minutes after his departure, the CAR head of state addressed a very long message of thanks to President Houphouet-Boigny in which he underscored the enthusiastic, warm, and fraternal welcome accorded him in Yamoussoukro. Referring to the discussions he had with President Houphouet-Boigny, Mr Kolingba wrote, quote, I cannot express to you how much I appreciate the depth of the talks we had. I should rather express my satisfaction for the advice you gave me. Your words, coming from the mouth of an indefatigable and devoted pilgrim who has traveled very far on the African path, are a message of peace and progress and above all of encouragement to me. We know your great attachment to the sound value of hospitality and the sense of humanity. We are filled with greater pride for being the happy beneficiaries of them today. This honors you, honors us, and honors Africa. I sincerely thank you for this, unquote.

The CAR president further said: For us in the CAR, the Ivory Coast, your lovely country, is in many respects a model, a symbol of unity, stability, and prosperity. Through tolerance and dialogue, the master words of wisdom, you have succeeded in channeling all the forces into a fruitful mold to build a state, and this is asource of real satisfaction in Africa. Aside from the exceptional economic, cultural and social progress made in less than half a century of independence, you have won a brilliant international reputation that makes the Ivory Coast a distinguished and respected member of the concert of nations.

Concluding his message, the CAR president wrote, quote, the Ivorian voice will always remain a source of inspiration for the CAR and the nations still fighting against hunger, misery and (?deprivation). Persuaded that our two countries have a vital interest in always consolidating the relations of friendship and cooperation that link them, kindly accept, Mr President, the renewed assurances of my highest regards, unquote.

Signed: General Andre Kolingba, CAR head of state

NIGER

Head of State Kountche's Visit to PRC Viewed

AB101519 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 10 May 84

[Excerpts] General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, yesterday arrived in the People's Republic of China on an official visit under the banner of gratitude, good understanding, friendship, and the Niger people's renewed esteem for the Chinese people. Gratitude and friendship are words that illustrate the relations between our two countries established shortly after 15 April 1974 [date of military takeover in Niger]. This is the head of state's second visit to China; his first visit to Beijing took place in 1977.

The newspaper *LE SAHEL* wrote yesterday that this decision by both countries to exchange ambassadors was an act of justice toward China as well as a concrete demonstration of the high esteem our country's authorities have for the Chinese leaders.

President Kountche, who is also the current chairman of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, will surely take advantage of this second visit to China to discuss the drought problems in our subregion.

NIGERIA

Trial of Politicians, Officers To Begin 14 May

AB102022 Lagos NAN in English 1846 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Lagos, May 10 (NAN) — The Special Military Tribunal, Lagos Zone, is to commence the trial of detained politicians and public officers on Monday.

According to a statement today in Lagos by the Army Headquarters, the trials which will take place at the court room, Bonny Camp, Victoria Island will start at 10 a.m.

The statement, signed by Deputy Director, Army Public Relations, Lt Col Dagogo Claude-Wilcox, said that the chairman of the tribunal, Brig Paul Omu, would brief newsmen before the trial.

Lt Col Claude-Wilcox advised media organizations to direct their accredited reporters for the trial to report to the Directorate of Army Public Relations at Bonny Camp, before 9 a. m. that day for briefing.

The tribunal was set up under Decree No. 3 to try public officers and politicians alleged to have engaged in corrupt practices in the ousted regime.

Members of the tribunal were sworn in on April 11 and will sit in Lagos, Ibadan, Jos, and Kaduna.

The Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brig Tunde Idiagbon, had [words indistinct] thirteen of them were being held in Lagos.

DAILY SKETCH Regrets USSR Absence From Olympics

AB101445 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 10 May 84

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial, the *DAILY SKETCH* expresses unhappiness over the Soviet Union's decision to boycott the Los Angeles Olympic Games. The paper maintains that the boycott is another example of political rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union.

In condemning the action of the two superpowers in violating the letter and the spirit of the Olympic Games, the *SKETCH* advocates the suspension of the United States and the USSR from the organization for 1 year.

Banks Reopen; 'Besieged' by Customers

AB100906 Lagos NAN in English 0835 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Lagos, May 9 (NAN) — Thousands of customers today in Lagos besieged the premises of commercial banks to transact business. The banks resumed normal transactions today after a two-day closure to enable them to reconcile their books at the end of the 12-day currency exchange on Sunday.

A NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA [NAN] correspondent who visited some commercial banks at Ikeja, Surulere, Iganmu, Apapa and Lagos Island reported that there were long queues of customers as early as 8:00 a.m. at the Tinubu branch of Wema Bank. Hundreds of customers were told that the bank had no new notes.

At the Orile Iganmu branch of the bank, customers were allowed to withdraw only 100 naira each. The manager, Mrs Yemi Adesanya, said the branch received a very small allocation from its head office.

At the Iganmu branches of the UBA [United Bank for Africa], the First Bank and the Union Bank, customers were allowed to withdraw N200 each, in accordance with a Central Bank directive.

Thatcher Invitation to RSA Premier Cticized

AB101442 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 10 May 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The *GUARDIAN* completely disagrees with the reasons given by the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher for inviting the apatheid South African counterpart to London. The paper feels that Mrs Thatcher's arguments are not only contradictory, but will undermine international efforts on Namibian independence. The *GUARDIAN* in addition reminds the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, that Pretoria's accord with Mozambique and Angola should not be regarded as a permanent settlement because it does not cover the fundamental problems confronting the region.

Sports Body Against UK Rugby Tour in RSA

AB101345 Lagos NAN in English 1145 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Lagos, May 10, (NAN) — The Nigeria Olympic Committee has called on the Commonwealth Games Federation to persuade the English Rugby Football Union to cancel its proposed tour of South Africa to avoid complications for the 1986 Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh, Scotland.

In a statement in Lagos yesterday, the committee said that the decision was a violation of the Gleneagles Agreement of 1977 and the code of conduct adopted by the federation in Brisbane, Australia, in October 1982. The statement, jointly signed by the acting president of the committee, Dr Lateef Adegbite and the secretary-general, Chief Abraham Ordia, described as untenable the excuse of the Commonwealth Games Council for England that rugby did not come under its jurisdiction. "The code specially acknowledges the position of such sports and outlines the procedures to be adopted," the committee said.

It further urged the British Olympic Committee and the Commonwealth Games Federation to stop the tour because of its repercussions on international sports. It will be recalled that the Gleneagles Agreement of 1977 had banned member-countries of the commonwealth not to have any sporting links with apartheid South Africa.

UPPER VOLTA

Information Minister Receives Soviet Movie Delegation

AB101416 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 10 May 84

[Excerpt] The minister of information this morning received the Soviet delegation that arrived in our country in connection with the Soviet movies week that began on Friday 4 May. Their talks centered on the movies industry in the two countries and on possible cooperation in that field. The comrade minister of information did not hesitate to praise the immense experience of the Soviet movies in the struggle for the strengthening of the revolution.

For its part, the Soviet delegation expressed the hope to see closer links between the two movies industries, which should come together in their common struggle for the political, economic and cultural liberation of their peoples. The information minister thanked the Soviet delegation for the long journey of solidarity and fraternal relations that it had kindly undertaken to come to Upper Volta, and asked it to speak on behalf of the young Upper Voltan movies industry with Soviet film producers and authorities.

ANGOLA

Questioning of Smuggling Defendants Continues

MB110955 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 May 84

[Excerpts] Today's session of the People's Revolutionary Tribunal of Luanda, which since May 4 has been trying 124 individuals accused of diamond trafficking and foreign currency smuggling, was mainly devoted to the continued questioning of defendant (Armindo Leitao da Silva) which began yesterday. As yesterday, the defendant today continued to be cross-examined on his statements made during state security investigations.

The People's Revolutionary Tribunal also continued to hear this morning the defendant (Fernando Mendes Da Silva), an Angolan airlines pilot accused by the people's attorney of carrying diamonds from Luanda to Lisbon and bringing from that European capital city considerable sums of dollars and Portuguese escudos for the purchase of diamonds and the illegal exchange of national currency.

It is worth noting that since the day before yesterday, when the questioning began, the tribunal has been hearing separately the depositions of seven defendants: (Daniel Joao Sebastiao), (Adolfo Lopes Esteves), (Jose Machado Jorge), (Fernando Mendes da Silva), (Armando Machado Viegas), (Adelino Correia Miranda), and (Armindo Leitao da Silva).

Jorge Sends Message to Czeckoslovakia's Chnoupek

MB100848 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Paulo Jorge, foreign minister, has sent a message to the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, Bohuslav Chnoupek on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from Nazi occupation.

In the message, Minister Paulo Jorge expresses the conviction that the promotion of ties of friendship and cooperation between Angola and Czechoslovakia will contribute toward strengthening international solidarity for peace and understanding among peoples, and that it will also constitute a stronger bulwark against the subversive ideas of the enemies of socialism.

Dos Santos Receives SDAR, Bulgarian Messages

MB100834 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 10 May 84

[Excerpts] In Luanda yesterday afternoon, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, received a message from SDAR President Mohammed Abdelaziz. The message addressed to our president by Mohammed Adbelaziz was carried by Saharan official (Mohamed Ould Saleq), who has been in Angola for a number of days now.

Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos yesterday also received another message from Todor Zhivkov, president of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The message was delevered by Bulgarian Defense Minister General Dobri Dzhurov, who visited our country and held talks on bilateral cooperation in the military field.

The president yesterday also received Arnold Kalinin, the Soviet ambassador accredited to our country.

Defense Organization Routs 'Puppets' in Huambo

MB100846 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] A gang of puppets that was carrying out criminal actions against members of the public was recently neutralized by combatants of the People's Defense Organization [ODP] in Sao Pedro commune, Huambo Province.

The prompt response by ODP combatants also led to the retrieval of 42 head of cattle and various other goods that the puppets had snatched from the public. While it was carrying out its criminal actions at Sao Pedro commune, the UNITA gang burned down houses and looted property belonging to the commune's residents.

BOTSWANA

Masire's Comments on Need for Pact Reported

MB110636 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] President Masire of Botswana says it is not necessary for his country to sign a nonaggression treaty with South Africa because as he puts it, Botswana has an impeccable record. Botswana, he said, had already declared that it would not allow its territory to be used for attacks on neighboring countries.

President Masire was addressing a news conference in Washington at the end of a 3-day visit for talks with President Reagan and American Government officials on Southern African issues. He indicated that the United States might have softened its demand that South-West African independence should be linked to a withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. He has since left for New York for talks with financial and business leaders on possible investment in his country.

COMOROS

President Comments on Mayotte Dispute With France

PM091857 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 May 84 p 7

[Interview with President Ahmed Abdallah by unnamed special envoy in Moroni; date not given]

[Excerpt] Question: Are the Comoros determined to wait as long as it takes to secure, via a dialogue, the return of Mayotte by France?

Answer: You are aware that the principles of the UN and OAU Charters aim to settle every kind of interstate problem

peacefully. As members of the United Nations and the OAU, we respect these principles. We will therefore wait as long as necessary to secure, via a dialogue, the return of the Comoran island of Mayotte. Mayotte is not on another planet. It is a natural part of the Comoros as a whole. France is playing the policeman in Mayotte, but we will not remain silent.

Question: Do you believe that France could fail to consult the people of Mayotte before sealing Mayotte's fate?

Answer: This question should be asked of the French authorities. It is not our place to impose this or that solution. As far as we are concerned, Mayotte is a portion of our national territory occupied by a foreign power.

Under French law, the Comoran population were universally consulted on 22 December 1974. So the process of self-determination of peoples under colonial domination started under normal and proper conditions.

Question: Are you sure that the French head of state has been won over to the idea of returning Mayotte to the Comoros?

Answer: At the summits of French and African heads of state in Paris in 1981, and in Vittel in 1983, President Mitterrand told me publicly that he does not alter his stance with changes in the situation.

When he was an opposition deputy, Mr Mitterrand voted with his party against the bills aiming to balkanize the Comoros.

As I did on 22 October 1983, I now again — from the depths of my heart, over this problem of the Comoran island of Mayotte — issue a solemn appeal to the French president, to his government, and to all the French people's elected representatives, asking them to respond with the same enthusiasm and sincerity.

Question: If France returns Mayotte, are you willing to grant it military facilities?

Answer: My country is willing sincerely to examine new economic, cultural, and military cooperation agreements that must bind France to the four islands that make up the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros. We have friendly, historical, cultural, and now economic, ties with France.

LESOTHO

Officials Hold Talks With RSA in Bloemfontein

MB101730 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] A meeting was held in Bloemfontein between senior officials of Lesotho and South African Governments to discuss matters of mutual concern between the two countries.

The meeting has been described as having been useful and constructive. The Lesotho delegation returned to Maseru this afternoon.

MADAGASCAR

'High-Level' SRV Delegation Arrives for Talks

MB101526 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French
0430 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] A high-level SRV governmental delegation has arrived in the Democratic Republic of Madagascar for a visit of several days. This delegation is composed of Mr Hoang Xuan Tuy, vice minister for higher and vocational education, Mr Nguyen Cong Thang, vice minister of public health, and Mr (Hoang Dinh Cau), chairman of the Cooperation Commission of the Council of Ministers.

The delegation, which arrived in Madagascar last Monday, [words indistinct] has already held talks with various officials, namely the chairman of Antananarivo region, the chairman of [words indistinct]. The talks centered mainly on ways of deepening relations between the countries and emphasized the quality of the current relations in the field of education [passage indistinct].

Meets With Rakotoarijoana

MB101550 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French
1030 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Yesterday afternoon at (Majorivo) Palace in Antananarivo, Desire Rakotoarijaona, prime minister and head of state, met with the Vietnamese delegation led by Mr Hoang Nguyen Xuan Tuy, vice minister of higher and vocational training; Mr Nguyen Cong Thang, vice minister of public health and Mr (Hoang Dinh Cau), chairman of the Cooperation Commission of the Council of Ministers, and his excellency the Vietnamese ambassador to Madagascar.

In the health field, the Vietnamese delegation noted the similarities between the current situation in Madagascar and in Vietnam, and the progress achieved in the field by both countries.

The head of state expressed the major concerns of the Malagasy people, in particular, the development of a greatly improved agricultural system so as to reduce food imports — namely rice and corn — and the balance of payments.

The exchange of experiences between Vietnam and Madagascar will only strengthen the conviction that, after political independence, we must now work to secure economic independence through all-round cooperation, particularly (?broad) cooperation cham-pioned by President Didier Ratsiraka, he said.

Earlier, the delegation toured the higher education center for agriculture to familiarize itself with details in the life and activities of the establishment, now 20 years old. The head of the Vietnamese delegation noted that such schools exist in Vietnam, and underline the success achieved in agriculture and rice farming

The Vietnamese delegation was then received by officials of the Ministry of Animal Production, Water, Forests, Cattle Raising, and Fisheries. Their talks centered around cooperation and technological relations in the fields dealt with by the departments responsible for these activities.

MOZAMBIQUE

FPLM Gaining Ground in Sofala Province

AB101350 Dakar PANA in English 1122 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Maputo, 10 May (AIM/PANA) — The Mozambican Armed Forces (FPLM) are gaining ground in opening up roads in the southern part of Sofala Province, in the center of the country that had been closed because of bandit activity, the Maputo daily, *NOTICIAS*, reports today.

The District of Chibabava, which is bounded by the Save River in the south, was recently able to receive supplies of food and consumer goods because of military successes in cleaning up bandit groups and reopening roads.

A military spokesman told *NOTICIAS* that conditions are favourable for re-establishing traffic at least between Beira and the Save River. However, he added: We are not saying that this area is completely free of armed bandits, but they have lost the initiative.

The commander of the 4th Battalion of the 5th Brigade of the FPLM, Patricio Joao Terelane, said his battalion had been in the south of Sofala Province since the middle of last year. We have won many victories on the battle front, he said. And I can say that we are always on the offensive and we have been able to occupy strategic positions. The enemy is now on the run.

Another task of the Armed Forces is to help people who had been held captive by the armed bandits to rebuild their lives and start growing food. This is particularly important now since the second season in the agricultural year is just beginning.

The reopening of the road link with Chibabava will mean that cashew nuts, an important product from the district, will be able to reach the markets.

Cabaco Flies to Rome on West Europe Tour

MB100721 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Mozambique's information minister, Jose Luis Cabaco, is on a tour of Western Europe, as part of the country's diplomatic offensive. Mr Cabaco as already visited Paris and London and yesterday he flew on to Rome. In London, the minister talked to journalists and political activists about the Nkomati agreement signed by Mozambique and South Africa. He described the future prospects for Mozambique and discussed the internal contradictions of the apartheid regime.

Mr Cabaco referred to the defeats the armed bandits had suffered in the provinces of Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Sofala, and Zambezia, but added that elements infiltrated into the country before the signing of Nkomati were trying to give the impression that the bandits could carry on without South African support. He said the bandits were concentrating their terrorist attacks around Maputo City and also around the northern town of Nampula.

Companies Bid on Road Reconstruction

MB101151 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Five international companies and one national one will take part in an international public bid to be held in our country for the rehabilitation of the Cuchamano-Tete-Zobue road linking Zimbabwe and Malawi through Tete Province. According to newspaper *NOTICIAS*, the five foreign companies are from Britain, Italy, Yugoslavia, France, and Portugal. Our country will be represented at the bid by the Construtora de Obras de Grande Engenharia [Heavy Engineering Construction Company] enterprise. The project is designed to serve regional interests in the framework of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, and will be financed by the Kuwait Fund. The Cuchamano-Tete-Zobue is 264 km long, and the project is scheduled to take about 2 and 1/2 years.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Speaks in Committee on Budget Vote

Notes Cuban Withdrawal Requirement

MB101357 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1350 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] House of Assembly, May 10, SAPA — The foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, has warned that it would be "a great mistake" to create the impression that South Africa no longer insisted upon Cuban withdrawal from Angola as one of the problems of the region. Speaking in committee on his vote, he said this was particularly unwise at a time when pressures were growing within Angola itself for the departure of the Cubans — as was suggested, albeit faintly, by the Havana communique of March 19, 1984.

"The fact is that there are very strong reasons why the MPLA Government should itself want to get rid of the Cubans. Firstly, with the disengagement of South African forces from southern Angola, the main pretext for their presence will have disappeared. Secondly, the Cuban forces have not been very effective. In fact, they have failed to carry out the task for which they were really brought to Angola — to stop the advance of UNITA.

Thirdly, it has become apparent that they did not come to Angola as internationalist comrades. They are being relatively well-paid in hard currency from oil earnings which the MPLA desperately needs for the development of its shattered economy. Fourthly, the question must arise whether the presence of so large an alien force, acting at the behest of an expansionist superpower, does not pose a threat to the MPLA Government itself," Mr Botha said.

He was responding to Mr Colin Eglin (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Sea Point) who had asked what South Africa's response would be if the people of South West Africa, including the multi-party conference and SWAPO, should decide that they wanted the implementation of Resolution 435 without the prior departure of the Cubans from Angola.

"This question is at present hypothetical and would have to be considered within the context of the situation prevailing at the time." South Africa's position was clear, Mr Botha said.

"It will implement Resolution 435 if there is a firm agreement on the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. It would be a great mistake to imagine that South Africa's concern over the presence of Cuban forces in Angola is rhetorical. Our position in this regard derives not only from the negative influence which Cuban forces might have on the outcome of elections in South West Africa but also from our conviction that the consolidation of Soviet power in Angola poses the greatest possible threat to the security of our region and ultimately to the security of the republic itself.

"Although we are confident that we can reach a modus vivendi with our independent neighbours, whatever their political systems might be, we do not think we owuld be able to do so with Soviet dominated regimes. It would, therefore, be a great mistake to create the impression that South Africa no longer insists upon Cuban withdrawal from Angola as one of the essential keys to the solution of the problems of our region," Mr Botha said.

Discusses Private Sector

MB101815 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs has appealed to the private sector to become involved to a greater extent in the fight against the international campaign against South Africa. He said during discussion of his budget vote in the assembly that the private sector had access to individuals and groups who could not easily be reached by his department. He said the irony of the matter was that although the United States was giving some credit to the Accord of Nkomati, certain members of Congress were continuing their vicious vendetta against South Africa. Contact could possibly be made with some on those people through the private sector. Mr Botha said the private sector should consider seriously what it could do to improve South Africa's image abroad.

Turning to the Cubans in Angola, Mr Botha said it would be unwise for South Africa to change its standpoint on the necessity of the withdrawal of Cubans from that country for a settlement in South-West Africa. He said pressure was growing in Angola itself for the Cubans to leave because the main pretext for their presence — that of South African involvement — was gone. The Cubans had failed in their task to stop UNITA, and such a large alien force posed a threat to the MPLA Government itself.

As far as requests for the dismantling of apartheid were concerned, Mr Botha said the government would continue with the removal of measures which adversely affected the human dignity of people, but he added that all the country's people had the right to self-determination, and that this would never be given up.

Views Nkomati Accord Prospects

MB101950 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1620 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] House of Assembly, May 10, SAPA — There was no guarantee the Nkomati Accord would not collapse, but if it did it would not collapse for South Africa alone, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today. Mr Botha wound up the debate of his budget vote saying a collapse of the accord would be a collapse for the whole of southern Africa.

"Just as little as I can say after the spring rain in September that the January drought won't catch our crops, so little can I say that the Nkomati Accord will not collapse," he said. "But if it does collapse, it will not collapse for South Africa alone, it will collapse for the whole of southern Africa, and that is not what its leaders want. They want a road of peace and a road of development, which South Africa is seeking for the future," Mr Botha said.

Cites 'Unprofitable' Homelands Deals

MB110929 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says projects financed out of the economic development fund are thoroughly investigated and monitored by the government. Speaking in parliament, Mr Botha admitted that the government was concerned about the manner in which state aid was being spent in the independent states. The government was also concerned about the fact that officials of the independent states were entering into unprofitable contracts. In this respect, the minister referred to a contract by Venda which resulted in a 300 million rand claim.

Foresees Wider Diplomatic Ties

MB101222 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] South Africa is on the threshold of wider official diplomatic representation in Africa. Before he held talks with the seven South African diplomatic representatives in Africa this morning, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told our parliamentary staff that representation in Swaziland and Lesotho was being mooted for the immediate future. The Swaziland Government had already said that it was keen to exchange trade representatives. In the case of Lesotho, the exchange of consuls general or trade representatives was being considered.

Mr Botha said representatives in countries north of South Africa were also being considered. He did not name the countries. Referring to the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr Botha said the balance of interests had shifted to Africa where, in his opinion, it should have been a long time ago. This was the aim of his department in considering a special subdivision targeted specifically at diplomacy and development services in Africa.

The seven South African diplomatic representatives who attended this morning's talks were those from Malawi, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Transkei, Bophutatswana, Venda, and Ciseki.

The new South African ambassador to Transkei, Mr Marais Steyn, is to assume office in Umtata on 5 June. Mr Steyn, who was the former South African ambassador to London, succeeds Dr (Paul Bodenstein), who left the Transkei at the beginning of the year.

Pact Omits Land Deal

MB110553 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Pik Botha says South Africa did not make the incorporation of Ngwavuma into Swaziland a condition for a security pact between the two countries. Speaking during the debate on his department, the foreign affairs minister said he might have mentioned the land issue during the early stages of the discussions with Swazi officials, but denied a deal had been struck. Botha said it was up to the people of Ngwavuma and Kangwane to decide their own future. He also said the security pact with Mbabane had been kept secret for tactical reasons. He said this was at Swaziland's request.

Aid in Defense of Cahora Bassa Power Likely

MB101940 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1652 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] House of Assembly, May 10, SAPA — The 800 kilometres of Cahora Bassa supply line in Mozambique would "in all probability" be defended from attacks with South African assistance, the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Louis Nel, said today. Mr Nel was replying, during the debate on his department's portfolio, to certain reservations the Conservative Party raised about the Cahora Bassa agreement signed two weeks ago between South Africa, Mozambique and Portugal. The C.P. believed the agreement gave the Mozambican security forces permission to enter South Africa to protect the electricity line. Mr Nel said there was no ground for this fear.

According to the agreement, the two countries would jointly take immediate steps to protect the supply line. This had been done by creating the Joint Security Commission. The body's task was to consider the protection of the entire Cahora Bassa supply line, 800 km of which was in Mozambique, and 600 km in South Africa.

The South African side of the line was not under attack and, if it were, Mr Nel said, the S.A.D.F. would be able to protect it. "There is no necessity for the Mozambican security forces to protect the South African line." However, he added, the Mozambican stretch of line was under attack and, because it was very difficult to protect, South Africa would "in all probability be asked to assist (Mozambique)." The manner of assistance would be decided by the J.S.C. and could be given "in various ways," Mr Nel said, adding that he could not be more specific.

Mr Nel referred to another provision of the agreement to which he believed the C.P. took exception, namely the clause which facilitated the exit and entry of technical personnel between Mozambique and South Africa. The provision had been included at the specific request of the Portuguese Government because most of the few hundred technicians at the Cahora Bassa project were Portuguese and needed easy entry and exit facilities to and from Mozambique. In contrast, Mr Nel added, South Africa had its own technicians to run the country's electricity lines.

Scheduled for Friday

MB101024 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0830 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] South Africa and Mozambique are to hold talks in Maputo tomorrow on the security of the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric plan. This was announced by Foreign Minister Pik Botha in the House of Assembly. Mr Botha condemned the Conservative Party's statement that President Samora Machel was bribed into signing the Nkomati Accord.

Swazi Delegation Arrives for 3-Day State Visit

MB101645 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1559 GMT 10 May 84

[Excerpt] Cape Town, May 10 SAPA — The prime minister of Swaziland, Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, three members of the Swazi Supreme Council of State, and eight members of the Swazi Cabinet arrived at D.F. Malan Airport today for a three-day state visit.

Prince Bhekimpi and his entourage were welcomed by the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, and senior members of his cabinet before the two prime ministers inspected a guard of honour of the Cape Corps. The Cape Corps band played the two countries' anthems.

The Swazi delegation is here for talks with the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the prime minister, and will discuss several issues of common interest to the two countries including trade, security, agriculture and water matters.

The Swazi visitors will stay at the Cape Sun Hotel, where talks are scheduled to begin tomorrow morning, after which a working lunch will be hosted at the historic Cape Castle's Lady Anne Barnard Room. They are scheduled to return to Swaziland on Saturday morning.

Coloreds Told To Make Mark on Constitution

MB110633 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] The leader of Freedom Party, Mr Arthur Booysen, says whites have already made their contribution to insuring the viability of the new Constitution and that it was the Coloreds' turn to make theirs. Speaking at a meeting in Randburg, he said conditions in South Africa had changed completely. In recent times it was particularly the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, who

had contributed to these changes. Oportunities had been created which the coloreds ought not to reject, but should use to improve their position.

Mr Booysen said that although there were still factors which the Colored community considered to be obstacles, it was necessary to consider the progress taking place on the constitutional level. He said he believed the problems of housing, discriminating restrictions, and subordination, would still play a role in the future. These were things that would still have to change, but the Coloreds would have to remain resolute and firm to their principles.

Opposition Calls SABC Propaganda Mouthpiece

MB101926 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] The official opposition spokesman on the media, Mr Dave Dalling, said in the assembly that the South African Broadcasting Corporation [SABC] was nothing but a mouthpiece for government propaganda, and was openly promoting the policy of separate development. He described the programs and news bulletins of the SABC's radio and television services as narrow in scope, bland in comment, and banal in content.

Conservative Party spokesman on the media, Mr Daan van der Merwe, also criticized the SABC, saying the corporation was an extension of the National Party. Referring to the television coverage of the founding of the Afrikaner Volkswag, he said it had been selective in the extreme.

Mr Brian Page of the New Republic Party said criticism of the SABC for being biased depended on where the person stood in the political spectrum.

Police Intervene in Atteridge School Dispute

MB101141 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Police have intervened in the Atteridgeville school boycotts. No details have been received from students involved but a police spokesperson said about 400 pupils were involved in stone throwing at a school in the township near Pretoria. He said police stepped in with what he refers to as light sjamboks [whips]. The spokesperson says one police officer has been injured in the clash.

Related Disruption Reported Elsewhere

MB101919 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1713 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Pretoria, May 10, SAPA — One policeman and 20 pupils were slightly injured during an exchange of sjamboks [whips] and stones between police and pupils at the Saulsville High School near Pretoria today.

A police spokesman, Major Q.D. Papenfus, said police saw it fit to use sjamboks when pupils pelted their vehicles with stones. One policeman was injured during the incident. He would not comment further.

A senior superintendent at the Kalafong Hospital, Dr C. G. Joubert, said young people who said they were pupils were admitted at the hospital yesterday with slight injuries. Seventeen were treated and discharged, one was admitted for shock and two were under observation. He said the injuries were slight.

The regional director of education and training, Mr P.W.H. Felstead, said two incidents took place at 10 a.m. and 12 noon. Pupils at the Saulsville High School congregated at the western side of the school and stoned a police vehicle The police subsequently sjambokked the pupils. He said at noon they formed groups outside the gates. The police arrived and told them to disperse. Pupils pelted them with stones and the police again used the sjamboks to disperse them.

Mr Felstead disclosed the boycott was still in progress at the five Atteridgeville/Saulsville High Schools — Flavius Mareka, Sauls-ville, Hofmeyr, Saulridge and D.H Peta. Only at Dr W.E. Nkomo High School, where pupils had returned to classes, there was no class boycott. Mr Felstead said pupils went to school in the morning, but would not let teachers enter the classrooms.

BEELD Questions CP Role in New Afrikaner Group

MB110905 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 8 May 84 p 10

[Editorial: "Is This What the CP Wants""]

[Text] The Afrikaner Volkswag [AV] came into being as a three-legged creature — and there is reason for concern that one of these legs makes the views of the other two, on matters such as human relations, seem almost moderate by comparison. For moderate South Africans it would be a sad day indeed if the AV should be taken in tow by that nasty phenomenon in our politics, the Afrikaner Weerstandsbewegin [AW]. And if its two associates in the AV, the Conservative Party [CP] and the Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP], allow the AW to set the tone, we will surely find racial superiority being elevated to the level of an Afrikaner virtue, under a crude mantle of culture, in a manner which up to now was not the rule among the rank and file of the CP.

In the past, the two parties have kept at a distance from the AW, even though they did not do so with heart and soul. The CP's attitude has been that, although they welcomed the support by members of the AW for their party, no official ties existed between the CP and the AW, and should the AW resort to violence, the CP would distance itself from it. Mr Jaap Marais of the HNP also took a stand against the declared, undemocratic goals of the AW.

Now the three have met on equal terms in the AV. If we look at the militancy of the AW at the founding of the Afrikaner Volkswag, chances are indeed good that the AW, with its semi-military character, will set the tone, and that Mr Jaap Marais, by his glorification of war, will unfortunnately be encouraging the AW.

The question to be asked now of Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the CP, is whether he and his followers see themselves identifying with this apparent dangerous militancy from which, up to now, they have mercifully shied away.

He ought to realize what a great responsibility will rest on him if he allows Afrikaners to be dragged, against their will, along a course set by the jack-booted AW.

Developing Ties in Africa Discussed
MB101900 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 May 84

[Station commentry: "The Latest Developments on the Peace Initiatives in Southern Africa"]

[Text] The budget vote of the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the series of negotiations between South Africa and neighboring states reflect the breathless pace at which developments are taking place in the region since the signing of the Nkomati Accord less than 2 months ago.

Mr Botha has announced the likelihood of diplomatic relations with Swaziland and Lesotho in the near future, and that similar ties with countries further north were being considered.

It would appear with these developments that the wheel is beginning to turn full circle since the establishment of the OAU 21 years ago. At that time, there were a number of African states in favor of South Africa's admittance to the OAU, but the majority of militant states, intoxicated with their newly-won independence and extravagant assessment of their position of power, forced the moderates to go along with the liberation struggle, and to isolate South Africa internationally.

For many years Malawi was the only country to officially reject this prescription, while the majority of African states were left to trade with South Africa under-the-counter to an ever-increasing degree. Today South Africa's trade with black Africa is officially said to be around a billion rand a year. Unofficially it is much more.

In 1976, after South Africa's detente attempts, there was another bid in the OAU to shake off the domination of the radicals. That issue was the recognition of the Marxist MPLA Governemnt in Angola. But the radicals held sway. Gradually black Africa has come to realize that the republic cannot be brought to its knees by violence or economic pressure.

The latest bulletin of the Africa Institute says that a number of factors, including food shortages, foreign debt, unemployment, and the effects of natural disasters, have forced the realization on many southern African governments that dissociations with the non-African powers have failed to alleviate an increasingly desperate regional situation. It is the coming to terms with this situation that has led to the positive developments in the subcontinent.

SWAZILAND

Prime Minister Leads Delegation to Cape Town
MB101640 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] A 23-man Swazi delegation led by the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, left the country today for Cape Town, where they are expected to hold talks with the South African Government on various matters, including security.

Speaking to the members of the press at Matsapha Airport just before his departure, the prime minister said the Swazi delegation will discuss, among other topics, matters of mutual interest between the two countries, including communications, water supply, and health. The prime minister said he will also have discussions with the South African Government on matters relating to South Africa as a whole. The prime minister said it was Swaziland's prayer that peace and stability prevailed in southern Africa.

The prime minister was accompanied by, among others, members of the Supreme Council of State Prince Lusekwana; Mr A.K. Hlope; and Dr George Msibi; Minister for Foreign Affairs Richard Velaphi Dlamini; Minister of Justice David Matse; Minister of Agriculture Sipho Ezekhiel Mamba; Minister of Works and Communications Chief Sipho Shongwe; Minister of Finance Dr Sishayi Nxumalo; Minister for Commerce, Industry, Mines, and Tourism Derrick von Wissel; Minister of Natural Resources, Land Utilization, and Energy Prince Khuzulwandle; Minister of Labor and Public Service Mhlangano Matsebula; and other top government officials. The delegation is expected back home over the weekend.

Discusses Mission to RSA
MB102010 Mbabane Domestic Television in Siswati 1815 GMT 10 May 84

[Speech by Prime Minister Prince Bhekimpi at Matsapa Airport on 10 May before departing for South Africa — recorded]

[Text] Our mission, fellow countrymen, is not all that difficult, but is referred to in English as a peace and goodwill mission. We will touch on the question of roads, water, security, and issues concerning Southern Africa.

We will jointly look to peace with our neighbors, as we in southern Africa strive for peace. We ask God to give us the strength so the whole of southern Africa will become very peaceful, and we can live peacefully, because we are surrounded on all sides by disgruntled parties who disturb the peace. In short, countrymen, that is all. There is nothing much that we will discuss. These are issues of the world, and the matters are yours. [laughter] These are the matters that are in the hands of the commission. The Basothos will go on their own — and the Batswanas too — to discuss their matters, just as the Swazis are. It is not a joint meeting for all. This mission we are attending is not theirs. We have long prepared for this mission, long before any of this happened.

ZAMBIA

Delegations Assemble for Talks on Namibia

MB101832 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] All is set for Namibian independence talks to be held between SWAPO, the South African Government, and members of internally-based political parties in Lusaka tomorrow. His excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, will be cochairman. Tomorrow's talks were first announced by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma in Lusaka last Friday, when he said Pretoria had finally agreed to meet his organization for a face-to-face meeting to discuss the impasse. Mr Nujoma has indicated that he will demand an immediate cease-fire as stipulated in UN Resolution 435, and warned that the armed struggle will continue in the absence of genuine discussions. All delegations have arrived for the crucial talks, with Sam Nujoma leading the SWAPO team, (Eugene Klaus Bekker) leading an interested group representing German-speaking nationals in Namibia, and Administrator-General Willie van Niekerk heading the South African delegation and cochairing with Dr Kaunda. A 26-man delegation of internal parties is also in Lusaka.

Talks To Be 'Constructive'

MB110622 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] The administrator general of South-West Africa, Dr Willie van Niekerk, says he expects constructive discussions on independence for the territory at the meeting in Lusaka today and tomorrow. Dr van Niekerk was speaking on arrival at Lusaka airport at the head of a 3-man delegation from his office. He said the agenda of the meeting was mainly the independence of South-West Africa. The news agency AFP reports that Dr van Niekerk refused to be drawn out whether a cease-fire would be on the agenda, saying only that anything under the heading of independence would come under discussion. Dr van Niekerk flew in hours after a 29-member group from the Multiparty Conference had arrived in the Zambian capital for the talks, which will also be attended by SWAPO representatives and Zambian Government officials. The conference is being hosted by President Kaunda of Zambia, who will act as joint chairman with Dr van Niekerk.

SWAPO To Request Cease-Fire

AB101037 Dakar PANA in English 1022 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Lusaka, 10 May (ZANA/PANA) — The South-West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO] would press for a ceasefire with South African Government officials at the independence talks due to open in Lusaka on Friday this week. SWAPO president Sam Nujoma said this at a brief press conference when he received more than 80 SWAPO militants from Namibia who arrived in Lusaka to take part in the independence talks. Mr Nujoma said that SWAPO was ready to sign the ceasefire agreement with the South African Government delegation leading to the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 on Namibia. Among the SWAPO militants who arrived for the talks include SWAPO co-founder Herman Toivo ja Toivo.

Mr Nujoma said SWAPO hopes that the South African Government officials would sign the cease-fire agreement with the purpose of putting an end to the bloodshed in Namibia. The delay in bringing independence to Namibia was because of South African linkage of the withdrawal of Cuban troops in Angola, according to Mr Nujoma. He emphasized that SWAPO would demand immediate independence for Namibia.

The SWAPO militants were given a heroes' welcome by SWAPO militants in Lusaka and Toivo ja Toivo shouted "One Zambia, one Namibia" as he alighted from the Zambia Airways plane which was sent to bring them from Namibia. South African Government officials to the talks are expected to arrive in the country today. President Kaunda is expected to chair the meeting that would pave way for the independence of Namibia. Meanwhile a three-man observer team from the Organization of German-Speaking Namibians arrived yesterday to attend the Namibian independence talks. Speaking on arrival at the international airport, one of the observers, Jorgen Klaus Becker, described the talks as "great." He hoped that the talks would be the first step to independence in Namibia. Mr Becker said it was the hope of his organization that all parties involved in the talks would ensure that the meeting succeeded. He said that people in Namibia were fed up with war and that they would like the matter resolved.

Kaunda Hosts Reception

MB111025 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kaunda, hosted a reception at State House yesterday evening for all South African and Namibian delegates who are in Lusaka for today's talks on Namibian independence. The reception was also attended by Party Secretary General Humphrey Mulemba, Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia, Secretary of State for Defense and Security Gray Zulu, plus Central Committee members and several other party and government officials. During the occasion, President Kaunda chatted and posed for photographs with South Africa's administrator general for Namibia, Willie van Niekerk, SWAPO President Sam Nujoma, and other delegation members including SWAPO cofounder Herman Toivo ja Toivo. Dr Kaunda later met officials from the Namibian internal parties before leading Mr van Niekerk and Mr Nujoma to watch cultural dances performed by the Zambia National Dance Troupe. President Kaunda will co-chair the conference with Mr van Niekerk.

Kaunda Sends Congratulations to Czechoslovak Leader

MB100906 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, has praised Czechoslovakia for the strides that country has made in achieving socioeconomic development under the leadership of President Gustav Husak. The president said this in a con-

gratulatory message to his Czechoslovak counterpart on that country's national day which is today. Dr Kaunda said he hoped the excellent relations between the two countries will continue to be strengthened even further for the mutual benefit of Zambia and Czechoslovakia. The president wished his counterpart and all Czechoslovaks good health and prosperity.

Committee Appointed To Guide Decentralization

MB101441 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda has appointed a special joint committee of the Central Committee and cabinet members to assess the progress on decentralization and take the new system a step further on completion of its report. The appointment was announced in Lusaka today by committee chairman, Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia, who said it will comprise of 3 members of the Central Committee, 10 cabinet ministers, and 1 minister of state. Opening a 2-day seminar for district executive secretaries at Nakatindi Hall today, Mr Mundia said the committee's main function would be to speed up the decentralization process, to which the president and the party and its government attached high priority. The committee includes the chairmen of the appointments and disciplinary, political and legal affairs, and economic and finance subcommittees of the Central Committee.

The ministers include those responsible for home affairs, works and supply, agriculture and water development, general education and culture, health, legal affairs, national commission for development planning, power, transport and communications finance, and commerce and industry. The minister of state to sit on the committee is Mr Lavu Mulimba, responsible for the provincial and local government administration division.

ZIMBABWE

Army Commander Discusses Matabeleland Dissidents

MB101600 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] There are now only between 40 and 50 antigovernment dissidents operating in Matabeleland South. Commander of the Zimbabwe National Army, Lieutenant General Rex Nhongo, said this at a news conference at Brunapeg last night.

However, Gen Nhongo would not disclose how many dissidents had been killed or captured in the province since the imposition of the curfew last February. The general, who is accompanied by the commissioner of police, Comrade Wiridzari Gnuruve, traveled to the Lutheran mission near the Botswana border leading 52 local and foreign journalists.

The trip was made to dispel press reports abroad which alleged atrocities by the Army against civilians during antidissident operations. The party was also taken to Brady Barracks outside Bulawayo, where an array of weapons and equipment captured from bandits was displayed.

Journalists Begin Tour of Matabeleland South

MB100851 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] The commander of the Army, Lieutenant General Rex Nhongo, and the commissioner of police, Comrade Wiridzayi Nguruve, yesterday began a 2-day tour of Matabeleland South with 52 local and foreign journalists. The trip was originally scheduled for a day but was extended because of distances between places foreign journalists have expressed desire to see. Before going to the area, the journalists were taken to Brady Barracks in Bulawayo, where they were shown arms and materials captured from dissidents.

Tour Called 'Inconclusive'

AB101025 Paris AFP in English 0951 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, May 10 (AFP) — About 50 reporters returned here early today from an inconclusive tour of Zimbabwe's Matabeleland curfew area which the government had organized to counter reports of Army atrocities against local civilians. The government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe had promised to take the reporters to places in the southern Matabeleland curfew zone where priests, opposition figures, and other witnesses said the Army had committed atrocities in its campaign to stamp out dissident activity. But the reporters' military escort, including Army Chief of Staff Rex Nhongo, apparently lost their way in the bush, and the bus ended up in Brunapeg, about 180 kms (110 miles) southwest of Bulawayo. Brunapeg was not high on the list of places that the reporters had requested to visit, despite government assurances that the list would be respected.

The tour was scheduled to continue today in the area where the curfew has been in effect since February. The Roman Catholic Church and Joshua Nkomo's opposition Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) Party, among others, have accused the government of resorting to killing, beating, and starving people in the curfew area. Mr Mugabe, denying the reports, has fiercely criticised the Roman Catholic Church and the foreign press.

No Evidence Found

MB111021 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 11 MAY 84

[Text] Foreign journalists have been unable to produce concrete evidence of alleged mass killings of civilians by the security forces in Matabeleland South. Yesterday the journalists and some local newsmen visited three mission stations and one village of their choice. They were accompanied by the commander of the Army, Lieutenant General Rex Nhongo; the commissioner of police, Comrade Wiridzari Nguruve; as well as the director of information, Comrade John Tsimba.

At Kezi the journalists were shown what was said to be two graves where it is alleged that six young people were killed and buried by members of the Army. When challenged whether the bodies were really there, the witnesses, organized by Father Gabriel of Minda Mission, said they were not sure. At Matopo secondary school, the journalists were told by the pastor, the Reverend

(Luke Sibanda), that dissidents had robbed his family of money and other items. He said the dissidents then rounded up teachers, school girls and boys, stripped them naked, insulted them, and threatened to shoot them for cooperating with the government. The pastor said he is not aware of Army personnel assaulting or killing people in the area, but their presence has reduced dissident activity.

At Mtshabezi mission hospital, a male doctor, who arrived from the United States, said he had treated patients who alleged they had been assaulted by the Army, but he did not see any assault incident himself. Dr (Boyd) told the journalists that they had not known of any deaths at the hands of the National Army in that area. At the end of the visit, the director of information, Comrade John Tsimba, said it has been proved that reports of mass killings and mass graves are untrue. Comrade Tsimba said, as the journalists could see, the area is not heavily militarized and anyone who continues to write unsubstantiated reports about genocide in Matabeleland has a vendetta against the government and the people of Zimbabwe.

Mugabe, Banana Congratulate Czechoslovak Leader

MB100858 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, and the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, have sent messages to the president of the CCSR, Comrade Gustav Husak, on his country's 39th independence anniversary, which was yesterday. Comrade Mugabe said trade agreements and technical assistance offered to Zimbabwe by Czechoslovakia will further enhance cooperation between the two countries. He praised the determination of the Czechoslovak people to participate fully in the economic development of Zimbabwe. In his message, Comrade Banana expressed the hope that the fraternity between Zimbabwe and Czechoslovakia will continue.

Radio Truth Decries Corruption of Ruling Party

MB101050 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English
0430 GMT 10 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Virtually every day more evidence comes to light to prove that a general air of corruption is ripe throughout the ruling party establishment from top to bottom. In our last program, we mentioned the enormity of the crime committed by Comrade (Kaweny) and his associates where falsified drought relief transport claims had cheated the nation of nearly 6 million dollars. Incidentally, the replacement of this massive loss would be a most worthy cause to which Comrade Zvobgo could donate the proceeds from his cut-price clothing sale. As we pointed out, this sum could provide food for 160,000 people for a year. Something is gravely wrong with an administration that can permit such an outrageous fraud. If 160,000 citizens did starve, it would amount to a disaster of staggering proportions.

Mugabe classified the Hwange rail crash, which caused the tragic loss of less than 100 people, a natural disaster. What would he call administrative incompetence and inefficiency which resulted in the death of 160,000 of our inhabitants? For Mugabe or any of his ministers to say that it has not happened yet or might not happen is quite unacceptable. We all know that in this year of food crisis, when millions of people are on the verge of starvation, it could happen. And who would our leader blame then? It could not be South Africa and the dissidents. For once the collective ZANU-PF leadership would have to bear the ghastly burden themselves. In any case, at the very least the loss of 6 million dollars is bound to increase the hardships of countless individuals. We know too that this is not the first case of fraud committed in respect of drought relief measures, and, judging by trends and reports, there are many more as yet undiscovered.

It was not so long ago that the minister then responsible, Comrade Kumbirai Kangai, admitted that the funds voted for this purpose were far short of the target set. In fact, he disclosed that of the 120 million dollars voted, only 30 million dollars had, in his words, come through. Yet they can wave [as heard] millions of dollars on the party junket and allow further millions to disappear into dishonest pockets. Surely this must be something that not even the most befuddled ZANU-PF supporter can swallow. With even the minimum degree of administrative efficiency and the simplest of checks, no one could possibly have defrauded a reputable government department of so large a sum. Unless, of course, from the highest to the lowest they were all involved in the racket, which is precisely what some of the corrupted officials have charged in recent court cases.

Both Kangai and the prime minister, who is ultimately responsible, should be called to account. Whether the government is capitalist or socialist, multiparty or party, its leaders are responsible for all mismanagement which harms its subjects. In this case, the charge of corruption has been leveled against a whole ministry and, by association, the whole government. So, comrade prime minister, you have been convicted by your own words, for you have cheated the public and you have been found out. Since you have not thrown the matter open to thorough, independent investigation, you are as guilty as your officials. All the denials of involvement by Comrade Kangai have a very hollow ring, unless he is prepared to submit them for judgment by an impartial commission of inquiry. There is only one honorable course for the government to follow, but then, of course, there is no honor among thieves.